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Bids Him Seek Peace

rs. Meir Hails Sadat for 'Courage, Ability'

COPENHAGEN, May 24 (AP).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir tonight said President Anwar Sadat handled the recent government upheaval with "a lot of courage and ability," but it is now up to him to tell his people more fighting and lead them into negotiations for a settlement between Egypt and Israel.

Meir has said that and acted on it, then he will go down in history as a great leader of his people," said Mrs. Meir, who arrived in Copenhagen yesterday for a semi-official call on Danish leaders.

The 73-year-old Israeli told a news conference of her "for a new attitude out of Cairo—"If Sadat remains in a position of strength."

She said her government was watching the Cairo situation in the hope that "any change may be for the better" day bring a Middle East settlement closer. However, she added, "whether this will really happen, I cannot tell."

Mrs. Meir reiterated objections to the interim agreement signed by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers for the Suez Canal in return for a partial withdrawal of Israeli forces. "As long as there is fighting and the risk of fighting, then naturally where the Israeli army's best defense line," she asserted. But she voiced hopes to negotiate on the Rogers plan.

Million Now in India

ugee Situation Threatens Peace, Mrs. Gandhi Warns

DELHI, May 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today said that India would take "all steps to ensure security unless the international community brought an early repatriation of the East Pakistani refugees." She said she had entered the past two months.

"The situation must be created to further influx of refugees to ensure their early and credible guarantees of future safety and well-being," she said, adding that the opening of the summer session of the Indian Parliament would be held with all sense of reality that unless this happens, there can be no lasting peace on this subcontinent.

She said the government at least 1.8 billion rupees (\$340 million) to care for the refugees for six months.

Yahya Power-Transfer Plan
KARACHI, May 24 (UPI).—President Yahya Khan said today he will announce within a month a plan for the transfer of power to elected representatives.

The military leader told a news conference—his first since he ordered an offensive against East Pakistan's Awami League March 25—that his main objective for the country was a return to parliamentary democracy.

This had not been destroyed, he said, by the fighting in East Pakistan.

Mr. Yahya said the economy of the country was in "bad shape." This, he said, had been aggravated by the secessionist movement in East Pakistan.

He said he would grant amnesty to banned Awami League members "who were genuinely misled."

But the military president swore he would punish members of the majority party in the December election who had committed crimes. He claimed party leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had plotted to arrest him. But Mr. Yahya refused sharply to discuss Sheikh Mujib's fate.

He revealed that President Nixon had offered Pakistan assistance in what Mr. Yahya called a "warmhearted, kind, personal letter of friendship" received Saturday.

Press Trust of India reported tonight that the Indian government had placed an alert on the sector of the Assam with East Pakistan after an shelling across the border by Pakistani troops.

Said 20 soldiers in a der force and three civilians killed in the shelling. Gandhi did not spell out plans for dealing with the but she hinted strongly military solution was one.

Autism Our People
nation, our people are d to peace and are not talking in terms of war," she said. "But we may be called upon still heavier burdens."

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Jandhi accused the world ily of being slow in "the magnitude of the problem."

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Cam Ranh Plane Fuel Blown Up

Enemy Destroys 1.8 Million Gals.

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, May 24 (NYT).—Enemy commandos blew up more than 1.8 million gallons of airplane fuel at the huge American supply base at Cam Ranh Bay last night.

The U.S. command today put the fuel loss at 1.8 million gallons, but informed sources at Cam Ranh said that 1.8 million gallons of jet fuel and 218,000 gallons of gasoline for piston planes was destroyed.

No contact was made with the commandos, the command stated, and no U.S. losses were reported. The attack was the latest in a series of successful breaches by enemy teams of security at American bases. It underscored the concern among U.S. commanders here that American troops are becoming less and vulnerable to attack as the U.S. withdraws from the war.

[The U.S. command disclosed the loss of four helicopters to Communist ground fire in different regions of South Vietnam Saturday and yesterday. Three crewmen were reported killed and four wounded, the Associated Press reported.]

[The losses raised to 7,979 the total number of U.S. aircraft reported lost to all causes in the Indochina war since Jan. 1, 1961.]

'Someone' Not Alert
No details of the enemy's methods in attacking the fuel storage area at Cam Ranh were disclosed by the Army, but officers here agreed that, as one put it, "they obviously got past someone who should have spotted them."

Among similar attacks, the ammunition storage area at Quang Tri combat base, in South Vietnam's northernmost province, has been successfully infiltrated by enemy commandos twice in the last six weeks. A limited amount of ammunition was blown up in each case.

The most costly attack this year occurred in late March at Firebase Mary Anne, where 44 American soldiers were killed and 76 wounded in an assault by commandos who broke through the camp's defenses with explosive charges.

Some field officers have linked the rise in drug use among U.S. soldiers and a declining level of carefines in the field to the fact that there is far less continuous fighting going on in Vietnam than before.

The decrease in the daily combat threat, the officers have noted, has tended to make some troops on garrison duty less attentive to the possibility of attacks by stealth.

"I'll tell you what I think," an American adviser in the Mekong (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



BELFAST BOMBING—Armed British troops and policemen standing guard outside the bomb-shattered Mountain View Tavern in the Protestant Shankill Road district.

As Wave of Violence Continues

Bomb Rips Belfast Pub, 19 Hurt

BELFAST, May 24 (UPI).—Extremists bombed a crowded pub in a Belfast Protestant neighborhood today. The powerful gelignite blast also damaged nearby buildings.

Police said that at least 19 persons, most of them elderly clients of the pub, were injured when about 30 pounds of explosives blew up on stairs leading to a

lounge at the Mountain View Tavern in the Protestant Shankill Road area.

Eight of the 19 victims were hospitalized but none was in serious condition, police said.

The lunch-time blast wrecked the pub. At least a dozen nearby shops, restaurants and homes were damaged.

The shock wave blew out windows of a pub across the road and knocked clients there to the floor.

Angry crowds gathered in the road. British troops and police cordoned off streets leading to Roman Catholic neighborhoods.

Officials said that tension was running particularly high because a school lies just across the road from the blasted pub and its children would have been passing by during their lunch break had the blast occurred ten minutes later.

The pub attack followed an explosion during the night that damaged an Ulster defense force hut in Maghera, County Londonderry, and the bombing of a police officer's car outside Belfast's Mount Pottinger police station, followed by several gunshots nearby. When a detective sergeant went out to investigate, he was shot in the leg.

The fresh violence followed a weekend wave of bombing incidents throughout Northern Ireland and ambushes of British troops by gunmen of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

One ambush claimed the life of the seventh British soldier to die in Northern Ireland this year. (The official wing of the IRA tonight denied it had anything to do with today's explosion and condemned the attack. The Associated Press reported. The IRA is split into two main sections, Officials and Provisionals. The Provisionals have a reputation for being more extreme than the Officials.)

Jewish sources, prior to the trial, had identified the four as Jewish activists, extremely interested in Jewish culture and traditions, who had sought without success to emigrate to Israel. Like the Leningrad accused, they often signed petitions sent abroad complaining of restrictions on Jewish life in the Soviet Union, where the official policy favors assimilation, and of the difficulties encountered in emigrating.

At least some of the Riga defendants were acquainted with some of the Leningrad defendants, since there apparently was an exchange of views and information between the two cities, as well as with Moscow and Kishinev.

Protest in London
LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Forty Jewish women sat down on the roadway outside the Soviet Embassy in London today to protest the trial of four Jews in Riga.

The women, all dressed in black, were taking part in a 24-hour protest vigil. They placed seats across Kensington Palace Gardens, the location of several embassies, known as "millionaires' row" for its stately mansions.

The seats blocked one of the main entrance gates to the road and disrupted traffic. Police said they were unable to move the protesters because the ground is private property, run by the crown estates commissioners representing Queen Elizabeth II.

French Demonstrations
MARSEILLE, May 24 (Reuters).—A 35-year-old Algerian Jew plunged a knife into his stomach during a demonstration here tonight to protest alleged repression of Jews in the Soviet Union, police reported.

It was not immediately known why he stabbed himself or how seriously he was injured.

A group of Jewish youths earlier burned a Soviet flag in front of the Soviet Intourist office in central Paris and handed out leaflets protesting against current trials of Jews in Russia.

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Heath Sees Way Open in Europe To Era of Unity

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, May 24 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath told the House of Commons today that the way is now open for a new era of unity, peace and prosperity in Western Europe.

Reporting on his talks with President Georges Pompidou last week, he said that the French leader "wants to see Britain in the European Economic Community." He said that his own vision of Europe and Mr. Pompidou's were "very close."

He made it clear that they both foresaw the enlarged community as one in which member countries would retain their essential sovereignty. In almost Gaudian terms, he said that members must have the veto to protect their "vital interests."

"I am confident," Mr. Heath told a crowded but quiet chamber, "that the divisions and suspicions which have so hampered relations between Britain and France in recent years have now been removed."

Profound Significance
"I believe that this opens the prospect of a degree of unity, and thus of peace and prosperity, in Western Europe, which our continent has never seen before, and which could be of profound significance for Britain, for Europe and for the whole world."

Mr. Heath was trying to raise the tone of British political debate over entering the community above the petty, partisan level it has had. Most observers thought that he had a considerable success this afternoon.

There was little of the barracking that went on when the chief British negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, reported to the House just a week ago. After the dramatic success of the Paris summit, the mood was one of whom more than if.

But underneath the calm surface a monumental row is developing in the Labor party. Its leaders and parliamentarians are divided about how to vote on the move into Europe and increasingly angry.

Laborites Agree
Today, Labor members found an issue on which they could agree to challenge Mr. Heath and thus hide their own divisions. That was the question of time—when Parliament will vote on the terms for entering the EEC.

Mr. Heath said that he hoped Mr. Rippon and the other negotiators would reach agreement by the end of June. Then, a white paper will be published, and some time later—probably toward the end of July—there will be a vote in the House.

Until the Paris summit, it had been thought that this July vote would only be on a motion to "take note" of the agreement, committing no one. But now there is a chance that Mr. Heath, wanting to ride the momentum (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

During 12 hours of talks in Paris, the two leaders agreed on the long-term shape of the Common Market, and also reached a political understanding on two of the trickiest issues—the future of sterling and of New Zealand exports to Britain.

In his speech today, Mr. Pompidou spelled out his vision of the Common Market as a confederation of sovereign states, where each one would retain its separate identity.

British entry, he said, would "give its full meaning to a unprecedented enterprise, through which independent states have chosen to head toward unity without sacrificing their diversity" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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ROADBLOCK—A mass of lava from Mount Etna spilled onto the road between Zafferana and Sant'Alfio yesterday. The road had previously been closed to traffic.

Lava Moves Rapidly Toward Etna Villages

CATANIA, Sicily, May 24 (UPI).—Light earth tremors and explosions loosed a fresh tide of molten lava from new craters on Mount Etna today.

Scientists studying the most destructive eruption of Europe's tallest volcano since 1928 confessed that they had no way of predicting the course of the eruption and warned that anything could happen.

"We find ourselves constantly faced with new developments," Alfred Blumhagen, a Swiss volcanologist, said.

Meanwhile, the papal secretary of state, Jean Cardinal Villot, sent a telegram in the name of Pope Paul VI to the Roman Catholic bishop in the endangered area, the Most Rev. Pasquale Badile, which said that the Pontiff felt keenly the "suffering, the hardships, the anxiety of the people of Zafferana, Sant'Alfio and all the areas below" the lava flow.

The new lava flow that burst out late yesterday from the volcano, which has been in eruption for 51 days, sent fiery rock ash and lava pouring down Etna's southeastern slopes at a rate of up to 70 yards an hour.

During the weekend, another river of lava that, for more than a week, had crept toward the villages of Sant'Alfio and Zafferana came to a virtual halt. Villagers began to move back into their evacuated homes.

But yesterday's eruptions forced the farmers to move out. Police quickly sealed off the area.

The main flow of lava crept down the dry bed of the Caltanissetta River. But, with the augmented flow of lava, there was some danger that it would overflow. But smaller offshoots of lava moved directly toward the towns.

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Cut-Off Areas May Add to Turkish Toll

30 Villages Still Isolated After Quake

ISTANBUL, May 24 (Reuters).—More than 800 people were known dead in the earthquake-devastated Bingol Province of eastern Turkey today as rescue workers and relief supplies poured into the area to aid the homeless and injured.

[New tremors panicked Bingol residents this morning, the Associated Press reported. It said more buildings were tumbling, but there were no new casualties.]

Forty-eight hours after the earthquake, registering 6.7 on the Richter scale, hit the mountainous region 1,000 miles east of here, rescue workers were still attempting to make contact with 30 of the province's villages from which no word had been received. Once communications are re-established, higher death figures are feared.

The Housing Ministry in Ankara, which announced the latest official death toll, said 338 of those killed lived in Bingol city, which has a population of about 17,000.

Another 470 died in outlying villages when the earthquake touched off massive shockwaves. These were felt in areas as far afield as the Soviet Union and Syria.

World Aid Center Eyed
GENEVA, May 24 (UPI).—Major international relief agencies plan to coordinate emergency aid operations through a round-the-clock disaster operations center, it was announced today.

The general secretary of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies said relief agencies "tend to operate independently" in major disasters "due to the absence of a central multinational international coordinating center" and this frequently results in duplication of efforts as well as possible gaps in the provision of relief supplies.

Beirut American University Shut as Students Protest Costs

BEIRUT, May 24 (UPI).—Students occupied two buildings at the American University of Beirut tonight, and President Samuel B. Kirkwood suspended classes for the rest of the academic year.

The action followed rejection by the students of a five-point "peace program" offered by Mr. Kirkwood following student protests against an administration decision to raise tuition by 10 percent.

University sources said a student referendum voted down Mr. Kirkwood's proposals to end a ten-day strike they started when news of the increase was announced.

They said 63 percent of the university's 4,000 students took part in the referendum. Some 85 percent voted against Mr. Kirkwood's proposals.

Experts of 37 Nations Meet To Revise Rules of Warfare

GENEVA, May 24 (Reuters).—Governmental legal and defense experts from 37 countries attended the opening here today of a conference aimed at bringing up to date the 1949 Geneva Red Cross Conventions laying down international humanitarian law in armed conflict.

Marcel Naville, Swiss president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is organizing the three-week conference, said at the opening ceremony: "This conference is a landmark in the ICRC's work for the benefit of the victims of war in all its forms."

Among those present today were delegations from the United States, Egypt, Israel, East Germany and the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation included a senior army officer in full uniform and medals.

Neither North nor South Vietnam was invited. China, although invited, did not send a delegation.

Protest Over POWs

When the conference opened at a Geneva hotel, members of a delegation of wives and relatives of American prisoners of war and missing servicemen in Indochina silently handed out petitions asking for the Geneva Conventions to be applied fully to American prisoners in Indochina.

Red Cross officials asked the American wives and relatives to stop distributing their leaflets, as this interfered with the distribution of Red Cross conference documents, and requested them to leave the corridor. The Americans complied and congregated in the entrance lobby of the hotel.

Preparatory Session

They had arrived here on Saturday to present appeals on behalf of prisoners and missing servicemen in Indochina to the conference, the ICRC, other international organizations here and diplomatic missions.

The conference will prepare proposals for new ways of humanizing armed conflicts in

the light of changing techniques of warfare, the ICRC said. It follows a meeting of Red Cross experts in the Hague in March.

The government experts taking part will not have plenipotentiary powers but will prepare proposals to extend and reinforce international humanitarian law in such delicate spheres as civil wars, guerrilla fighting and the protection of civilian populations in areas of conflict.

The ICRC said that it hoped that the new conventions drafted here would be formally concluded within two years by one or more plenipotentiary conferences.

Brussels Visit By Pompidou

(Continued from Page 1)

so as to give our continent a role in line with its economic, human and intellectual capacities.

Mr. Pompidou, making his first public statements since the summit talks, said earlier today that the EEC could enable Western Europe to gain a first-rank political and civilizing influence on the world.

Brussels, he said in a speech at the capital's ornate 18th-century city hall, has become the symbol of Europe for 200 million people—the present population of the Common Market's six member states.

Although observers here are particularly interested in the French president's statements on Europe in the light of the Anglo-French summit, the chief purpose of his visit is to strengthen French-Belgian links.

It is his first state visit to a Common Market country since he came to office in 1969. He will, however, receive representatives of the EEC and NATO—the two leading international bodies based here—during his stay.

Language Theme

In his speech tonight, Mr. Pompidou returned to a theme he has strongly underlined in recent statements—the importance of French as a language in Europe.

He described French as a privileged means of communication and expression between men, and praised the work of French-speaking Belgians as contributing to "an irreplaceable support of generous and open humanism."

However, Mr. Pompidou did not go so far as to insist, as he has done in recent interviews, on the need to keep French as the main working language of the Common Market. Such a statement, on Belgian soil, would probably have been taken as a sign of French chauvinism.

The president, in fact, went on to pay tribute to the "flexible, creative genius" as well as the French culture in Belgium.

In his speech, King Baudouin said Belgium hoped the major problems of British entry will be settled by the end of next month.

"It is our wish that France's turn—president of the EEC Council of Ministers—does not finish before irreversible decisions are taken," he said.

France's six-month spell as president ends on June 30.

"We know what is at stake in this project; it is a rendezvous Europe. There is a rendezvous with history that we cannot allow ourselves not to keep."

SALT to Recess Friday, Meet at Helsinki in July

VIENNA, May 24 (UPI).—The strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) will recess this week and resume in early July with a mandate to work swiftly toward agreement, officials said today.

A U.S. delegation spokesman said the Vienna round of SALT—the fourth so far—will hold a final formal meeting Friday. It will be the first full session since a Soviet-American compromise last Thursday broke the political stalemate and laid the political groundwork for agreement.

The compromise said the two superpowers "agreed to concentrate this year on working out an agreement for the limitation of the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM)" and "will agree on certain measures with respect to the limitation on augmenting strategic weapons."

President Nixon said later he hopes for an agreement this year. This would imply an agreement worked out at Helsinki, since the Helsinki round is expected to be the last of the year.

Heath Sees Way Open to Europe Unity

Reports to Commons On EEC Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

of success, will make that a yes-or-no vote on the terms.

Successive Labor speakers today demanded that the decisive vote be put off until the autumn, so that members can first talk to their constituents during the summer recess. Denis Healey, shadow foreign secretary, said: "If the government were to attempt to impose a decision through the House before the recess, the consequences to the purposes which the government hopes to serve could well be disastrous."

Wilson Urges Delay

Harold Wilson, Labor's leader, got up several times to join in the demand for a delay. Mr. Wilson's own position on the issue of ratification is undecided, and he will alienate many people whichever way he finally goes.

But Mr. Heath would promise nothing today. He said that he would discuss the timetable with the opposition leaders in the usual way. But he clearly wants to keep the possibility of a quick vote open if that looks like the best strategy.

"I am not prepared to give any undertaking," he said.

Similarly, the prime minister dismissed suggestions that the issue should be put to a popular referendum because public opinion polls still show most people opposed to Britain joining. In the latest, last week, the margin was 59 to 23 percent.

"It is Parliament's responsibility to decide this issue," Mr. Heath said.

The most significant aspect of a prepared statement read by Mr. Heath before he answered questions was his strongly nationalist tone, its opposition to supranational control of the EEC by civil servants in its commission.

Reassurance For Some

His idea of Europe seemed close to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's—a Europe of "Patries," of still separate countries, Mr. Heath's words were designed to reassure those Britons who worry about the loss of sovereignty in the community.

First, he said, the "important decisions" in the community should be made not by the commission but by the Council of Ministers. They are politicians, responsible to elected parliaments, he emphasized.

Second, he said, he and President Pompidou had agreed that the ministers should act only by "unanimous agreement," which any country thought that its "vital national interests" were at stake. "That was a straight adoption of Gen. de Gaulle's view, which almost broke up the community when he insisted on it."

These understandings, he said, provide "clear assurance, just as the history of the community provides clear evidence, that joining the community does not entail a loss of national identity or an erosion of essential national sovereignty."

France's six-month spell as president ends on June 30. "We know what is at stake in this project; it is a rendezvous Europe. There is a rendezvous with history that we cannot allow ourselves not to keep."

Monetary Position

On the other hand, Mr. Heath endorsed the somewhat anomalous French desire for rapid movement by the EEC toward economic and monetary unification.

He said that only such unity could give Europe the independence needed to deal effectively with the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Asked by a leading Labor opponent of entry, Peter Shore, whether he had accepted Mr. Pompidou's ideas on a "European Europe," the prime minister said that they were not just France's ideas. He had had these ideas himself for years.

The effort to unify Western Europe was not like creating the United States from "newly settled territories," he said. It was making "a community from six ancient European states," which required more gradual steps.

He replied rather briefly to a suggestion by Mr. Shore that nothing had really changed after the years of Britain's exclusion from the Common Market except that it had now given way to French terms.

"The fact is that the president of France wants to see Britain in the community," Mr. Heath said. "That is a fundamental change, surely, over the last 15 years."

Israel Hit From Jordan

TIBERIAS, Israel, May 24 (AP).—Arab-launched Katyusha rockets crashed into the Beisan Valley tonight in the first reported attack from Jordan in more than six months, the Israelis said. At the target, the Sede El-Yahya settlement, there were no reports of casualties but sources said there was minor damage.

FAUCHON

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Only the best perfumes
Have one hour we
know we can count on 100%
Temple Fielding



STACKING ARMS—Two U.S. soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division piling up some of the North Vietnamese mortar shells taken in an arms cache near the A Shau Valley.

1.8 Million Gallons Destroyed

Foe Blows Up Aviation Fuel At Cam Ranh Supply Base

(Continued from Page 1)

della said recently, "I think it means that it won't be as easy to get out of here as we thought."

A Shau Valley Battle

SAIGON, May 24 (UPI).—South Vietnamese infantrymen battled their way along a narrow ridge in the high mountains of the A Shau Valley today, killing 54 North Vietnamese, field spokesmen said.

Elsewhere North Vietnamese gunners lobbed tear gas and high-explosive shells into a central highlands fire base, blowing up a U.S. helicopter.

The heaviest fighting in Operation Lam Son 719 today took place in the southeast end of the A Shau Valley, along a 500 yard ridge contested for three days, spokesmen said.

South Vietnamese infantry advanced behind a curtain of fire from South Vietnamese artillery, U.S. A-1H Cobra helicopter gunships and South Vietnamese A-37 Dragonfly attack bombers.

The South Vietnamese casualties were described as "light."

In the attack on Fire Support Base No. 3, in the central highlands, a U.S. spokesman said, one of the high-explosive shells hit

a U.S. Army UH-1 Huey helicopter on the ground, killing at least one American and three South Vietnamese and wounding an American.

U.S. F-4D Stratofoxtresses bombed within a mile of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and a mile from the Laos border, blasting the North Vietnamese supply trail with at least 50 tons of 500 and 750-pound bombs.

In Cambodia, guerrillas killed four government soldiers and wounded another 20 today in the first major battle of a brigade-sized sweep of a national highway, according to reports reaching Phnom Penh.

Communist losses in the brief morning clash southwest of the capital were unknown.

Officers under the command of Col. Lon Non, younger brother of Premier Lon Nol, said 18 Cambodian Communists surrendered to government troops yesterday, bringing with them 12 weapons.

In Bangkok, a top Thai government official said about 260 Laotian families have sought refuge in the northernmost Thai province of Chiang Rai.

Fueng Suwanarat, Secretary of State for the Interior, said the ministry has provided medical care for the refugees.

Signed Ad Urging GI Pullout

28 Anti-War Officers in U.S. Told They Can Quit Service

FT. BRAGG, N.C., May 24 (AP).—Twenty-eight Army officers who signed a newspaper ad demanding withdrawal of all American soldiers from Vietnam by the end of 1971 have been told by their superiors they can resign from the service if they don't like the war, a base spokesman said yesterday.

The officers, including three doctors who are majors, and a dentist, were interviewed by their unit commanders last week after a quarter-page ad appeared in the Fayetteville Observer.

A spokesman for the information office at Ft. Bragg, Maj. Jimmie Wilson, said that Lt. Gen. John Hay, commander of Ft. Bragg, was responsible for the officers being interviewed.

Maj. Wilson said that the interviewers said the men that they really feel as strongly about the war as the advertisement indicated they could always resign.

But Maj. Wilson said there has been no movement to get resignations and no actions of any kind against the officers.

Lt. Col. Ross Johnson, the Ft. Bragg public information officer, said the suggestion that officers could resign was made to them after it was determined that they felt strongly about their views, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Although the men were within their legal rights in signing the ad, Col. Johnson said, morally their position is incompatible with the oath each has taken as an officer.

He was referring, he said, to that part of the oath in which each officer agrees to obey the orders of the commander in chief.

"These were not offers to accept resignations," Col. Johnson said. "We have no authority to make such offers." He also said he did not know whether any resignations which might result from the action would be accepted by the Department of the Army in Washington. It was deemed likely, however, that such a suggestion would not be made unless the Army was prepared to accept the resignations.

One of the signers, Maj. Jack I. Stein, 30, said: "It's been blown out of proportion. I intended it as a personal statement as an American

citizen, a doctor, against the involvement of the U.S. government in the war."

The newspaper ad said the officers "wish to make known our feelings about the immoral and wasteful war in which our country is embroiled."

We agree with what we feel to be the majority view in this country that the war in Vietnam should end."

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U.S. Aides Think Russia Is To Break Deadlock on Be

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement with the West would be useful in terms of the Khrushchev "peace program."

Undisclosed, of course, was what Mr. Brzezinski and his associates told Mr. Honecker and Mr. Stopa. They intend to do at the four-power talks. But that they intend to alter their position in hopes of an agreement is implicit, as it is read here. Not all Washington officials concerned read it this way, but a number of key men do.

Since the advent of the cold war, the Berlin problem has been the major source of East-West tension in Europe. A new agreement would have a major effect on the whole paucity of East-West issues.

E. Germans Negative
The East Germans have taken a basically negative attitude toward the Big Four talks and toward the related Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy, of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Brandt negotiated treaties with both the Soviet Union and Poland, but he has made their ratification conditional on a Berlin settlement.

The East German-Soviet communiqué stated that agreement on the two treaties "signifies a major step toward improving the atmosphere" and that the two nations "believe that ratification of these treaties will favorably influence relations between European states."

The communiqué also termed "highly relevant" to the importance of the GDR's equal participation in solving the basic problems of European peace—the "establishment of normal relations in accordance with the rules of international law between the GDR" and those with which it has no relations, meaning especially West Germany.

It is over this issue of East German sovereignty that the four-power talks hinge.

Mr. Brandt insists that the two Germans constitute "two states in one nation." But Mr. Honecker follows the policy of his predecessor, Walter Ulbricht, in contending that East Germany must be granted full sovereignty. This would mean total control over the Western access routes to West Berlin, whereas the three Western powers insist that access is basically a matter for the Big Four. West Berlin's political ties to West Germany also are at issue.

Unlikely Accord
The most hopeful Washington reading of the Honecker-Brandt meeting is that the Russians will recognize four-power responsibility, as the West insists, thus diluting East German arguments. If so, this would permit a four-power umbrella agreement, which the West wants, under which the two German states would work out practical details on access.

The most optimistic view is such a total agreement being worked out within the next three months.

Mr. Brzezinski's proposal for negotiations on troop and arms reductions in Central Europe has been greeted in Bonn with suspicion as an end run around the Berlin issue, resolution of which is vital to Mr. Brandt politically, at home.

Spokesman Conrad Issler said that Bonn leans to the view that such talks "could not be independent of the negotiations on access to Berlin."

But American officials say flatly that it is impossible to tie Berlin to what the West calls "mutual balanced force reductions" in Europe because NATO, in proposing such talks in 1968 and repeating the offer since, has never made such a link.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray said today that such a tie had not been either an American or allied requirement since the 1968 NATO offer at Reykjavik.

However, if the American optimists are correct about their reading of the Honecker visit to the Kremlin, the Berlin issue could be resolved before there are

serious talks on force reductions. The Honecker statement, left out or not in the Berlin talks.

At that point, Gen. can talk on a new of must to help cover exchange costs of West German troops in West Germany, but that the two leaders to resolve the key how much money G pay for the period 1971, to June 30, 1971.

Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Samuelson is currently discussing the off- even more so the administration in criticisms of troop troops raised in the week.

U.S. Pull Date Op By McCa
By Richard T. MINNEAPOLIS, a local recluse since 1961 in forcing P. B. Johnson to recant those anti-war acts who seek a specific end of U.S. war act name as he spoke war rally here yesterday.

"Negotiation now," he said, "is a fine line between a conciliatory error" or possibility of peace in the 1968 New Hampshire primary election by Mr. John not to seek re-election several times in occasional cries of "President," suggested least among young of his 1968 magic 11.

Mr. McCarthy later declining to see to the Senate last week, often referred to as a "crisis politician," Mr. McCarthy's statement toward the He called for the new political party Republican nor changes drastically.

By the oration he the crowd of 25,000 he entered the was where the rally was that he is not yet that his own poll ended.

"Let it be our d hope" to achieve changes "within of the two main part "If it cannot be us have a new pu Mr. McCarthy's a new party diffies of other major sp rally, especially for man Allard Lowen prominent anti-J 1968 and Rep P R. Calif. the sold longer to President within his Republ Both men urged existing parties.

"There are men I who understand w try years for," M said. He was an or of the dump-J ment in 1967 and 1968.

© Los Angeles

Laird Again Tells NATO Allies Not To Cut Troops

MUNICH, May 24 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird today called on America's North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies not to make any unilateral troop reductions in Europe.

Mr. Laird flew into Munich today to attend a session of NATO's nuclear planning group in Mittenwald, West Germany, May 25-26, and of the Defense Planning Committee in Brussels, May 28.

Mr. Laird told newsmen at Munich's Rhen Airport, "it is very important that the NATO allies take no unilateral steps concerning troop reductions. We are planning to make this plain to all members of NATO."

Mr. Laird, who was accompanied by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, among others, left for Mittenwald, in the Bavarian Alps, by car shortly after his arrival.

The Nuclear Planning Group's session in Mittenwald will also be attended by the defense ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Canada, Holland and Greece and by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, NATO Secretary-General Masllo Broso, NATO chief military executive Gen. Johannes Steinhoff and other high-ranking officials.

Bus Race Kills

PANAMA CITY, Panama. A bus racing a bridge over the en Panama Canal area a guard rail today 150 feet killing 37 people. The survivors local condition.

WEAT

ALABAMA	14
ALASKA	14
ARIZONA	14
ARKANSAS	14
CALIFORNIA	14
COLORADO	14
CONNECTICUT	14
DELAWARE	14
FLORIDA	14
GEORGIA	14
ILLINOIS	14
INDIANA	14
IOWA	14
KANSAS	14
KENTUCKY	14
LOUISIANA	14
MAINE	14
MARYLAND	14
MASSACHUSETTS	14
MICHIGAN	14
MINNESOTA	14
MISSISSIPPI	14
MISSOURI	14
MONTANA	14
NEBRASKA	14
NEVADA	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14
NEW JERSEY	14
NEW MEXICO	14
NEW YORK	14
NORTH CAROLINA	14
NORTH DAKOTA	14
OHIO	14
OKLAHOMA	14
OREGON	14
PENNSYLVANIA	14
RHODE ISLAND	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	14
SOUTH DAKOTA	14
TENNESSEE	14
TEXAS	14
UTAH	14
Vermont	14
VIRGINIA	14
WASHINGTON	14
WEST VIRGINIA	14
WISCONSIN	14
WYOMING	14
U.S. Cattle	14
U.S. Sheep	14



Gallup Poll

Nixon Administration Faces Big Credibility Gap on War

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

MINNETON, N.J., May 24.—The Nixon administration is facing a vast credibility gap on the war, as evidenced by results of the latest national survey. The findings show:

Few Americans (17 percent) with President Nixon that will have "peace in the next year" if we leave South Vietnam in a position to defend it.

Few Americans (only about five percent) think the two countries recently laid down by the Nixon administration for withdrawal of U.S. forces—that South Vietnam be able to stand on its own and U.S. prisoners are released—have any chance of being achieved before the end of 1972.

Only one person in five, in recent survey for National

Educational Television, said that the Nixon administration is telling the public all it should know about the Vietnam war. Chief complaints are that the public is not getting straight answers regarding casualty rates (both ours and the enemy's), and U.S. troop withdrawal figures.

The Nixon credibility gap on Vietnam is virtually the same as that which confronted the Johnson administration at a comparable point in time during President Johnson's first full term in office. A total of 65 percent said that the Johnson administration was not telling the public all that it should know about the Vietnam war, compared to 67 percent who hold this opinion about the Nixon administration today.

Of political significance is the fact that the Vietnam war and a wide credibility gap proved to be factors in President Johnson's decision, in the spring of 1968, to renounce a second term.

President Nixon's current popularity rating, a year and a half before the 1972 presidential election, stands at 50 percent approval. At a comparable point before the 1968 presidential election, President Johnson's rating was 46 percent.

The widespread misgivings about the policies and statements of the Nixon administration regarding the Vietnam war underlie attitudes about the timetable for withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam.

What Americans want in the way of troop withdrawal conditions sharply with their expectations. Large majorities have been found to favor the withdrawal of troops immediately or by the end of this year. However, only 9 percent in the current survey expect that all troops will actually be out by this time.

The results reported today are based on a survey of 1,500 citizens, 18 years of age and older, interviewed in person in more than 300 localities across the nation during the period April 23-26.

Following are the questions and the national findings:

President Nixon has said that if we leave South Vietnam in a position to defend itself we will have peace in the next generation. Do you agree or disagree?

Agree 17%
Disagree 73%
No opinion 10%

President Nixon has said that all U.S. troops will be withdrawn from Vietnam as soon as the South Vietnamese have a good chance to defend themselves and U.S. prisoners.

When do you think this time is likely to come?

Two years or longer, never 44%
Before end of 1972 19%
Other responses, no opinion 37%

Do you think the Nixon administration is or is not telling the public all it should know about the Vietnam war?

Is 54%
Is not 67%
No opinion 9%

When do you think all U.S. troops will be out of Vietnam?

By end of current year 9%
By end of 1972 15%
Two years or longer, never 51%
Other responses, no opinion 25%

Nixon Aide Disagrees

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., May 24 (UPI).—The Florida White House today challenged public opinion poll claims that President Nixon is facing a major credibility gap on the Vietnam war and suggested that Americans had not been asked the right questions.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the President and the entire administration had consistently released detailed information of Indo-China policy.

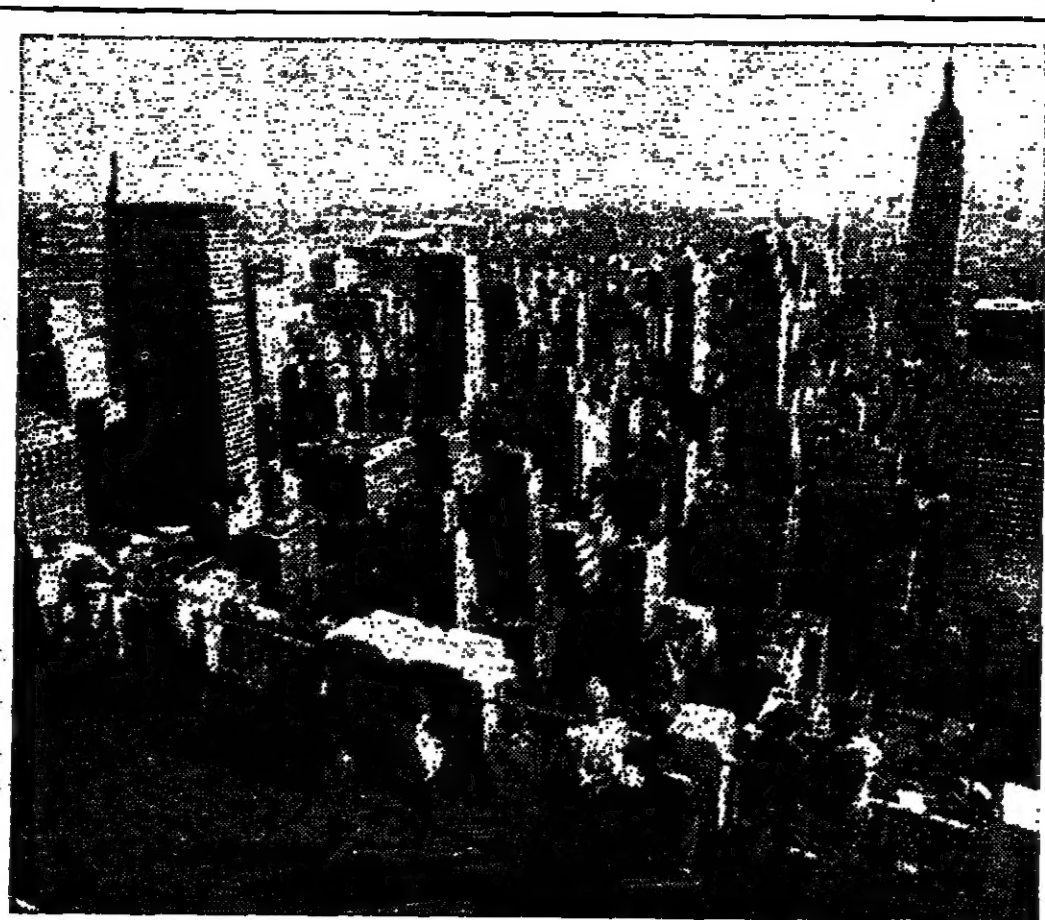
Mr. Ziegler quoted another poll, Opinion Research, that said recently that the American people supported the President's policy in Indo-China.

Arguments will be heard next fall or winter on a ruling from Wisconsin that marks the first time the court has agreed to consider a challenge on religious grounds to a state compulsory education law.

At issue is a decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which held unconstitutional a state law requiring Amish children under 16 to attend school after completing the eighth grade. The state court held the mandatory law interferes with religious freedom.

The court will hand down its decision next term after hearing oral arguments.

The Supreme Court today also:



VIEW FROM THE TOP—For the first time since the rating system was instituted in 1969, New York City's air Sunday got a "good," the highest, and with good reason, as this photo from atop the RCA building in Rockefeller Center shows.

Former Attorney General

Ramsey Clark Asserts FBI Hid Truth About Bugging

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 24 (UPI).—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark today said that false reports of FBI agents on their electronic surveillance activities caused the Justice Department "deep embarrassment" many times while he was attorney general.

"Often we would go into court and say there had been no electronic surveillance, and then we would find we had been wrong," said Mr. Clark in asking for exposure of electronic surveillance by the government in the case of the eight persons indicted in the conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger.

Attorney General John Mitchell, in an affidavit filed here, has admitted the conversations of Sister Elizabeth McAlister, one of the defendants, were "probably" monitored by the government.

That phone tap was the result of a national security authorization signed by President Nixon at the request of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Daniel McAniff, a 26-year-old prosecuting attorney, said a voice believed to be that of Sister Elizabeth was heard on a phone that belonged to someone else. The government has not revealed whose phone was being tapped in this instance and maintains that Sister Elizabeth was not the subject of the tap.

The Nixon administration's wiretap policy has come under heavy fire recently, with four district judges ruling that there is no national security exception to the Constitution's demand that wiretaps be authorized by court order.

Mr. Clark's criticism of the policy came in his first appearance in court here since he became a defense attorney for the eight defendants. In addition to conspiracy to kidnap, they are charged with conspiring to blow up heating tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and with numerous raids on Selective Service offices.

Earlier today, William S. Lynch, the chief prosecuting attorney in this case, who was appointed by Mr. Clark as deputy chief of the organized crime section of the Justice Department in 1966, said he thought the defendants were worse than those who participate in organized crime.

"These people decide for themselves what is or is not violent," he said. "I ask which is more dangerous, the organized criminals who perpetrate their crimes of greed or these people who are charged here, who reject society's definition of the law and of the

criminal. The organized criminal has a great deal more self-restraint. Those charged here would overthrow the structures of the society in which we live."

The former attorney general, in argument before U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman, said that the government's response to the motion for disclosure of surveillance of Sister Elizabeth "is equivocal and amounts to a refusal to search their records."

"I served in the Department of Justice for a good many years," said Mr. Clark. "Often you could not find out what was going on... frequently the agents lost the facts."

Mr. McAniff charged, however, that things had changed since Mr. Clark was in the Justice Department. He said the electronic surveillance operations are much more efficiently maintained. But he later said it would be impossible to check all the suspected surveillance locations cited by the defendants in a motion.

"It was never conceivable to me while I was in the Justice Department," Mr. Clark said, "that national security taps could ever be the basis for prosecution."

"The surveillance of American citizens is an utterly lawless philosophy. The Constitution applies to the President of the United States just as it does to the rest of us."

Humphrey Says War Could Defeat Nixon

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 24 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey predicted yesterday that the Vietnam war issue alone will be enough to defeat President Nixon in 1972 if the fighting in Southeast Asia continues until the election.

"Let me give some advice to my fellow Democrats," Sen. Humphrey said. "If the President hasn't ended the war, he can't win if we do nothing else. The war in Southeast Asia will be a rock around the leg, or neck, of the President." He added that he found the war issue "was a terrible drag" when he ran for president and was defeated by Mr. Nixon in 1968.

Julie Eisenhower Gets Teaching Job

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—Julie Nixon Eisenhower has taken a job teaching fourth grade in a school in Atlantic Beach, Fla., starting in the fall, the White House announced today. Mrs. Eisenhower, 22, will have about 30 pupils in Atlantic Beach Elementary School, not far from the residence she and her husband, Ensign David Eisenhower, have rented for the period that he is assigned to naval duty aboard the USS Albany. The ship's home base is in nearby Mayport.

Gen. Ewell to Leave Paris Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Julian Ewell is leaving as military adviser to the U.S. delegation at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam, the Defense Department has announced.

Gen. Ewell will become chief of staff, Allied Forces Southern Europe, to replace Lt. Gen. Harry J. Lemley Jr., who is retiring.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Brown, now commanding general of the First Field Force in Vietnam, will replace Gen. Ewell in Paris.

Chile Seizes U.S.-Owned Copper Mine

8 'Fiscalizers' Named To Manage Operations

By Juan de Onis

RANCAGUA, Chile, May 24 (UPI).—The Chilean government has named eight operational and financial control of El Teniente Mining Co., one of the three big copper enterprises in which U.S. companies have interests here.

Robert Haldeman, executive vice-president of El Teniente, formerly a fully owned affiliate of the Kennecott Copper Co., said that the government action impaired the management contract that Kennecott retained when it sold 51 percent of the mine to the Chilean State Copper Corp. in 1967.

However, after a meeting with the company's production and financial managers at the mine site near here, Mr. Haldeman said that he had instructed that they cooperate with the eight "fiscalizers" that the Chilean government has appointed to control all aspects of the company's operations.

"Although we can't be held legally responsible now for what may happen, since the management contract is impaired, we will cooperate like good boys," Mr. Haldeman said.

El Teniente is one of the three mining companies, along with the Andina mine of the Cerro Corp. and the Mining Complex of the Anaconda Co. in northern Chile, that are to be nationalized under a constitutional reform that President Salvador Allende Gossens has sent to Congress.

Congress passed a final draft of the constitutional reform eight days ago and it will go into effect in less than two months when a legislative formality of a second vote is completed, as expected.

The management takeover of El Teniente, in advance of the nationalization, took place Saturday when the minister of mines, Orlando Cantuarias, installed the eight government-appointed administrators in a conference hall here packed with several hundred workers.

One of the administrators is Armando Arancibia, a Socialist and former professor of economics at the University of Chile, who has been named to "fiscalize" the work of Mr. Haldeman, who has been effectively running the company.

Mr. Arancibia's first action was to change all the locks on the doors of the offices at El Teniente's headquarters building in Rancagua with the result that Mr. Haldeman can't enter his office.

Bobby Seale Jury Disagrees, Panther to Be Tried Again

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24 (Reuters).—A judge today declared a mistrial in the murder-kidnap trial of Bobby Seale, Black Panther national chairman, and Mrs. Ericka Huggins, Panther militant, after the jury reported it was hopelessly deadlocked over a verdict.

The mistrial, declared by Superior Court Judge Harold Mulvey, means that Seale and Mrs. Huggins must stand trial again on the same charges stemming from the torture killing of Alex Rackley, an alleged police informer. State attorney Arnold Markle, who prosecuted, said the state would re-try them.

Defense sources said lawyers for the defendants would go into court tomorrow to seek bail for their clients.

The jury disagreement came as a surprise since most observers here had felt that the panel of seven whites and five blacks had already decided some time ago to acquit Seale.

When the jury first reported it was deadlocked, the judge ordered the jurors to continue their deliberations. As the jurors resumed, shouts could be heard coming from the jury room.

About 45 minutes later, the jury again reported it could not reach a verdict, but Judge Mulvey asked the jurors to continue deliberating after a lunch break.

An hour and 45 minutes later, the jury sent the third note to Judge Mulvey saying it was still deadlocked and felt that to con-

tinue deliberations would be in vain.

Seale, 34, and Mrs. Huggins, 23, of the party's New Haven branch, were charged with aiding and abetting murder, kidnapping resulting in death, conspiracy to kidnap and conspiracy to murder arising from the torture slaying of Mr. Rackley, a 24-year-old Panther. Penalties for the charges range from death in the electric chair to 15 years in prison.

Mrs. Huggins, who was alleged to have been in Panther headquarters here where Rackley was beaten and tortured, was additionally charged with binding him with criminal intent.

Mr. Rackley was found shot to death in a Connecticut swamp in May, 1969.

Seale has been in jail since August, 1969, when he was arrested on the strength of an affidavit by George Sams Jr., who claimed he heard Seale order Mr. Rackley to be slain in May, 1969.

Mr. Sams, a former Panther who has pleaded guilty to second-degree murder in the case, was allowed to take the stand only after two court-ordered psychiatric examinations found him competent to testify.

Muskie, at Talks On Ecology, Says Seat Peking in UN

UNITED NATIONS, May 24 (UPI).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, urged the seating of mainland China in the United Nations this year and said the Peking regime would be "essential" to the 1972 world conference on environment in Stockholm.

Calling for action to "make ideological adversaries environmental allies," Sen. Muskie said that "what is at stake is no one's security and everyone's life" in the war of ecology.

"Our best hope for initial success is the Stockholm conference next year," he said. "The composition of the conference should be equal to the scope of the conference. It should be as universal in 1972 as the United Nations should become in 1971."

The General Assembly should ask every government in the world to a meeting called to consider pollution everywhere in the world. And the most essential addition to the conference is the People's Republic of China."

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1929

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

ARTISTIC
RENOVATION

CARPETS. ANTIQUE TAPESTRIES.
AUBUSSON CHAIRS.
Cleaning—Purchase—Sale

ARIANE

53 Rue de Bourgogne, Paris-7e.
551-18-44.

Supreme Court Will Rule On School Laws for Amish

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI).—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule in its next term whether state authorities may compel children to attend school up to age 16 in violation of their parents' religious convictions. The test case mainly involves the Amish sect.

Arguments will be heard next fall or winter on a ruling from Wisconsin that marks the first time the court has agreed to consider a challenge on religious grounds to a state compulsory education law.

At issue is a decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which held unconstitutional a state law requiring Amish children under 16 to attend school after completing the eighth grade. The state court held the mandatory law interferes with religious freedom.

The court will hand down its decision next term after hearing oral arguments.

The Supreme Court today also:

Upbraided the Justice Department and the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for misrepresenting facts in the case of James Herman Bostic, a convicted bank robber. The court, which had accepted the case, said it did so on the basis of the "mistaken representation" of the department and Appeals Court that Bostic had been convicted of conspiracy to commit murder rather than robbery. It dismissed his appeal, but only after taking the court and the Justice Department to task.

Held in a Georgia case that a state cannot automatically suspend the license of a driver if he fails to post bond to cover liability in an accident. The 9-0 ruling asserted that the Georgia law fails to provide for hearings in such cases.

Refused to hear an appeal by Carmine DiSapio, former Democratic national figure and New York party chief, from his conviction on three counts of bribery conspiracy.

Gen. Ewell to Leave Paris Peace Talks

Paris Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Julian Ewell is leaving as military adviser to the U.S. delegation at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam, the Defense Department has announced.

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Maj. Gen. Charles P. Brown, now commanding general of the First Field Force in Vietnam, will replace Gen. Ewell in Paris.

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Warms Situation Worsens

Bhutto Urges Quick Solution To Crisis in East Pakistan

By Malcolm W. Browne

KARACHI, Pakistan, May 24 (UPI)—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of West Pakistan's majority party, warned yesterday that Pakistan was in danger of disintegration unless a quick political solution was found for the crisis in East Pakistan.

"If the situation in Pakistan continues to deteriorate, and events are moving fast," Mr. Bhutto told a group of newsmen, "we cannot guess what will happen. The economic crisis in Pakistan was alarming even before the events in East Pakistan. The solution is urgent and it can only be found by the leaders and representatives of the people."

Protest March On Vatican Set

VATICAN CITY, May 24 (UPI)—Roman Catholic traditionalists announced today that they would march by the thousands on St. Peter's Square next weekend to protest Pope Paul VI's liturgical reforms.

Organizers of the protest said that marchers would come from Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, the United States and Mexico. The march is being organized by a group called PERC (Pro Ecclesia Romana Catholics) and other traditionalist societies.

The organizers said that the marchers would spend next Saturday night in prayer and meet in St. Peter's Square when the Pope gives his regular weekly blessing to pilgrims and tourists.

seats in the election for a national assembly last Dec. 7. Pakistan's military leaders never convened the assembly because negotiations over sharing of power between the Pakistan People's party and East Pakistan's dominant party, the Awami League, broke down.

On March 25, the army moved into East Pakistan to suppress the Bengali separatist movement. The Awami League, which had won 167 seats, was banned and its leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was imprisoned on charges of treason.

"To insist here that the elected representatives of the people are power hungry in wanting to assume office is like calling President Nixon power hungry for wanting to occupy the White House after he was elected," Mr. Bhutto said.

"On Dec. 7 the people made their choice and the result was three forces in the country—the government, the Pakistan People's party and the Awami League. Now the Awami League is banned so there are only two forces. We must accept that political reality."

Political discussion has centered lately on whether it will be possible to form a representative government simultaneously in East and West Pakistan, or whether West Pakistan should proceed alone while the East is pacified.

Mr. Bhutto called for a "moratorium on foreign debt repayment, but a more precise word is default. There is a food crisis. There is labor unrest. There is total loss of confidence on the part of the peasantry. There is a fall in production with no immediate likelihood of improvement."

"We speak a lot in this country about the hostile foreign press," he added. "Well, if we want a better press we must have a nation which is not a graveyard in the community of nations."

Mariner Mission Set for Saturday

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., May 24 (UPI)—Engineers installed a new rocket control unit, fixed a short circuit and started preparations yesterday for the launching of the second Mariner Mars television satellite as early as next Saturday.

"We appear to be in good shape," a space agency spokesman said after the Atlas-Centaur rocket was reassembled and the 2,200-pound Mariner spacecraft once again bolted to the Centaur's upper stage.

Engineers set Saturday night as the new launch target date. But a definite schedule will not be fixed until top space agency officials review the overall status of the \$77-million mission in the middle of the week.

PERFUMES
Gloves, Gifts,
Lingerie
by Linda
TOP EXPORT DISCOUNT
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unforgettable foies gras. And perfumes (what would life be without perfumes?), jewels, watches and cameras. And naturally, clothes! What is fashion, if not French? That's not all. At Orly you can wine and dine, go to the movies, to the drugstore, rent a car, park your child, do your marketing! And speak English too! Try Orly. Enjoy the efficiency of technical services. But, please, no myths about Orly!

AEROPORT
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R. Sarajic, son of the former Yugoslav ambassador to Britain and the only passenger to survive the Tu-134 crash.

Yugoslavia Blames Tire In Air Crash

From Wire Dispatches

KRKA, Yugoslavia, May 24.—The commission investigating last night's plane crash at Rijeka Airport here in northern Yugoslavia said tonight the possible cause of the disaster was a tire blowout.

The commission issued a report here saying it was presumed that as the plane touched down on the runway, a right wheel tire burst.

In a catastrophic chain of events, the commission said, the right wing then came off, the fuselage careened over the left wing and caught fire, and this was followed by a series of explosions.

The report confirmed that 78 people died in the crash of the Soviet-built Tu-134A, including 73 Britons going on vacation.

Early reports had 75 persons killed in the crash. Five persons survived.

The plane was owned by the Yugoslav Avioexport Company. Because of the damage done by fire and several explosions it was believed it would take several days before positive identification of all the victims is completed.

Milan Markovic, captain of the plane, said that the landing took place in a heavy rain and strong wind that probably caused the disaster.

Speaking in a faint voice from his bed at the local hospital at the summer resort of Kraljevica, he said:

"All went normal. We approached the landing runway and had permission to land. The weather was bad—heavy rain and strong wind. A windburst hit the plane when it was already on the runway, severed it to the right off the runway, and pushed it out."

"Then, I don't know what happened," he added.

In the room with him were three other members of his crew, who slept under heavy sedation. The four crew members were not seriously injured. They survived because the cockpit broke away from the fuselage on impact and did not go up in flames.

A Yugoslav family of three perished in the blaze along with three Yugoslav stewardesses.

Rajko Sarajic, son of a former Yugoslav ambassador to London, survived by quickly unbuckling his seat belt when the plane crashed and escaping through a crack in the fuselage.

20,000 'Wanted' Posters

Turks Arrest 3, Hunt 9 More In Murder of Israeli Consul

ISTANBUL, May 24 (UPI)—Martial-law authorities today announced the arrest of three suspects in the kidnapping-murder of Israeli Consul General Ephraim Elrom and blanketed Istanbul with 20,000 "Wanted" posters for nine other suspects.

Those arrested were named as Kadriye Deniz Ceylan and Julide Zaim—both women—and Omer Erinc. Their alleged roles in Mr. Elrom's abduction May 17 and murder Saturday night were not immediately disclosed.

The nine suspects whose names and pictures went up on street corners all over this city of three million ranged in age from 21 to 39 and were described by security officials as members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, a Marxist urban guerrilla group which has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping-murder.

All are former students. Several of them are known as leaders in past student violence. One is a woman, attractive, dark-haired, 31-year-old. Another is a 22-year-old wife of another wanted suspect, Necati Demir. Security officials said she is believed to be one of the persons who rented the apartment in which the 39-year-old diplomat's body was found.

Informing Compulsory "Attention," the posters were headed. "Anyone who can furnish information about these persons must report to martial-law authorities."

A martial-law communiqué urged people to clip the photographs from newspapers—which were asked to publish them—and carry them on their persons so they can quickly identify any of the suspects they encounter.

The usually swarming streets of Istanbul emptied quickly tonight as citizens hurried home while thousands of troops and police pressed a relentless manhunt for Mr. Elrom's killers.

The curfew enforced during a 16-hour curfew of the city yesterday, during which Mr. Elrom's body was found, was not relaxed.

But security authorities kept Istanbul sealed by a ring of roadblocks, with tommy-gun-wielding soldiers checking everyone leaving the city. Officials expressed confidence the two suspects are trapped inside the city.

Escape Called Unlikely "It is most unlikely they could manage to get out," a Turkish security official said.

Security squads prowled the city, searching houses and making arrests. The number of those in jail from earlier mass roundup was not disclosed. But security sources said hundreds still are being questioned.

In Ankara, government sources

said, the cabinet is toughening a bill imposing the death penalty for politically inspired kidnappings. The sources said the new version will embrace "terrorism" in general, those who provoke terrorism, those who protect terrorism and those who withhold information about terrorists.

The bill is to be submitted to parliament in the next few days. It is retroactive, to cover the Elrom case.

Elrom Buried

TEL AVIV, May 24 (UPI)—Israel buried slain Consul General Ephraim Elrom today with honors befitting a military hero.

Turkish leftist extremists killed Mr. Elrom Saturday night in an apartment only 700 yards from his home in Istanbul, from which they had kidnapped him six days before.

He was slain as Turkish security forces staged a house-to-house search under a blanket curfew for his kidnappers.

Acting Premier Yigal Allon led the official mourners at Mr. Elrom's burial in a military cemetery. Bayler, several thousand Israelis, including schoolchildren, had filed past his coffin, lying in state in a foreign ministry building, to pay their last respects.

The chief rabbi of the Israeli Army, Maj. Gen. Shlomo Goren, conducted the funeral services. Foreign Minister Abba Eban read the eulogy of Mr. Elrom, who had served the Jewish state all his life as a police officer and diplomat.

His close friends said he always had lived up to the Hebrew name he took two years ago when appointed to the Istanbul post. Literally translated from the Hebrew, Elrom means "To the highest—and he had risen from a clerk on the beat to head the Criminal Investigation Department of the Israeli police before becoming a diplomat."

BBC Bans Songs About Drug Use; First to Go Is a Leadbelly Ditty

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corp. today banned songs about drugs and drug-taking—even songs that refer to the subject by innuendo.

First to come under the ban was a record made by one of Britain's top pop groups, the Mungo Jerry. One of the four tracks on "Lady Rose," their new 17-minute maxi-single, is "Have a Whiff on Me."

This refers to "Morphine Apple and Cocaine Sue," and has lines such as "Who wants friends when you can have smoke?" "Smoke is slang for cocaine."

It was written and originally recorded in the United States 50 years ago by Leadbelly and Leroy Carr.

Earlier, when the BBC has objected to a track on a record, any ban has been limited to the offending track. Now, however, the whole record will be banned.

As soon as the BBC announced the ban, Fry Records withdrew the record, which went on sale Friday with advance orders of 50,000 reported.

Ian Middleton, business representative of the Mungo Jerry group, said they had played "Have a Whiff on Me" nine times on live BBC programs during the last 12 months. Ray Dorset, 25, who leads the group, said: "I can't believe it's been banned. We have been playing this for over a year and nobody has complained before. We look on it as a fun song."

Socialist International Opens 3-Day Helsinki Parley Today

HELSINKI, May 24 (UPI)—World Socialist leaders meet in Helsinki tomorrow to discuss topics ranging from the Middle East conflict to ferment in Latin America, to European security problems.

The three-day meeting, the 12th postwar conference of the Socialist International, features among its main speakers Israeli Premier Golda Meir, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The international, espousing socialism and rejecting communism, was founded in London 107 years ago on May 27, to "strengthen relations between affiliated parties and coordinate their political attitudes by consent."

The international claims a membership of 54 parties with a total membership of about 14 million, and with a voting strength of five times that many. The organizers said they expected some 150 delegates to attend.

Mrs. Meir, scheduled to arrive in Helsinki tonight, was expected to deliver the main speech on the Middle East situation, while Chilean Radical party leader Carlos Morales has asked to speak on the Latin American situation and Swedish Premier Olof Palme on "third world" developing nations' problems.

Cosmos-422 Launched

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-422, an unmanned earth satellite into wide elliptical orbit that carried it as far as 633 miles from the earth, the news agency Tass said.

The satellite was launched by a Proton rocket from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

The satellite is designed to study the Earth's atmosphere and the effects of cosmic rays on the human body. It will remain in orbit for about three months.



GUN SHY—Fear and apprehension are mirrored on the face of five-year-old Christine Long, as she goes for her pre-school vaccination in Waterford. The vaccine gun in the hand of the school doctor is enough to scare us.

Fast Flanking Movement

Russians in Atlantic Jar NATO Strategy

By Don Cook

OSLO, May 24.—On a gray winter day a couple of months ago, Capt. Lars Hauge of the coastal ferry Tynes was making his way steadily up Hardanger Fjord, 50 miles inland from the open North Sea in southern Norway.

Suddenly, he spotted in the

mist a few hundred yards away something lying in the water that made him reach for his glasses in astonishment. There was no mistaking the dark, sinister, whaleback shape, the squat conning tower and short mast—a submarine.

Capt. Hauge's radio report to shore was put quickly into default channels. It was known that there were no Norwegian or NATO submarines in the area, but it took three hours for search aircraft to reach the isolated spot.

Norwegian Navy frigates roared south from Bergen to cover the fjord entrance. A second spotting of the ship was reported by Norwegians hiding on the shores of the fjord, but by the time the search was mounted the submarine had vanished.

There is no doubt in the minds of Norwegian defense officials as well as military staff officers that it was a Soviet submarine. If it was a nuclear-powered attack sub, it would have had no trouble getting away to the open sea with a fast run down the fjord—possibly even at a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary.

Flanking Movement

What is certain is that these bold activities of the Soviet Navy in Norwegian coastal waters are part of a vast naval flanking and encircling movement in the north that has completely altered the strategic balance. The NATO forces have counted on for 30 years.

In the Mediterranean, it makes headlines. If the Soviet fleet goes up or down from 40 to 60 vessels, says a senior military staff officer, "Up here in the north we've got over 1,600—yes, 1,600—Warsaw Pact naval units operating out of Murmansk and in the Baltic. Why, Murmansk alone is now the biggest naval base in the world, with 150 Russian submarines stationed there and on the move constantly into the North Atlantic and along the Norwegian coast."

This tremendous upsurge of Soviet naval power is now producing some serious argument and questioning among senior NATO commanders and staff officers as to the correct deployment to meet the altered strategic threat. In particular there is a growing argument that the U.S. Navy is far too "Mediterranean conscious" and should have its carrier task forces in the open waters of the Atlantic instead of in the vulnerable confines of the Mediterranean.

Could NATO forces break through this naval ring in mid-Atlantic and come to Norway's support in a war situation? Does this Soviet naval encirclement invalidate the credibility of Norwegian defenses? These are some of the deeply worrying questions being studied and discussed at Norwegian and NATO headquarters in the north.

Clear Intentions

Nor are the Russians masking their intentions, as the following quote from a speech earlier this year by Marshal Sakhnovich, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister, makes clear:

"The Russian effort to create a high-seas fleet answers the needs of nuclear missile warfare. The main operations in a future war at sea will most probably not take place in areas close to the coast, but on the high seas at great distances from the bases. The new Soviet fleet must therefore be able to defeat the main enemy force there. The correctness of this concept was proved by the naval exercise conducted by the Soviet fleet in the Atlantic Ocean in 1970."

This was the largest and most distant Russian naval exercise ever held, involving task forces from Murmansk, the Baltic and

the Mediterranean, verged, maneuvered, and deployed for an battle with the U.S. Navy. As a result, Norwegians, a new exercise was also at same time by the NATO's north cape.

In stark terms, this the Russians now have ability of doing at Norway and NATO w. on land to Czechoslovak maneuvers as a prelude to place their war position, complete, a blous landing force assault on Norway, starts.

Form and At The prospect, then for a major strategic mid-Atlantic between the Soviet fleet which would be nuclear weapons, between Iceland Britain.

The NATO focus 30 years on the 1 problems of the c and the air-naval dery of the Mediterranean southern flank has assumption that th problem of strategic trol of the Atlantic longer true.

That is why the crossing call for fresh and searching sun of NATO's navy and naval needs. If there are officers w now that the Amer carriers in the M are sitting ducks t be stationed in east waters where they more difficult for to track, and co powerful reaction Soviet fleet deployment north.

These, of course, grand strategy that not decide and can influence. Norway's strength is merely insure that—like a window—it will g heard round the w

But it is rumble and has 15 new sub frigates, two small, four minelayers and well-manned, and tr of 40 motor tor equipped with Nor oped Penguin sub mimes.

What worries N longer the Russian 1 east but the enev from the west, far cold northern seas.

© Los Angeles

26-Day Stri At Renault

PARIS, May 24 (AP) strike at a Renault plant which r virtual shutdown to state-run firm, was s

Workers at the Le plant voted, 3,789 to cept a compromise their wage demands.

The dispute cent 82 skilled workers wage increases. A April 28, and shortl the company closed, saying it was unable vehicle production b lps of cars.

A week ago the Le cars had rejected a c posal, despite a w Renault president Pi that the "company" at stake.

But a weekend t tween management resulted in new prop union beating. They the Le Mans work

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ted to Research Facilities

S. Biologists, After Visit,
Expressed by China Science

By Seymour Topping

BEIJING, May 24 (UPI).—American biologists, on a tour of research facilities in China, said over the weekend they had become convinced that the Chinese had developed "a lot of scientific information which we are unaware of."

The biologists are Arthur W. Galston, professor of biology at the University of Maryland, and Ethan S. Lesh, associate professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Galston is a specialist in plant physiology and Prof. Lesh is a specialist in the genetics of bacteria.

The biologists are critics of the war, and were on a lecture tour in North China when they arrived. They are the first U.S. scientists to visit China in the last two years, and certainly among the first to be allowed entry into research establishments.

Chen En-lai, premier of China, said in a two-hour meeting with the biologists that they had visited the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Peking University, and toured Chung Shan in Canton and Fuzhou in Shanghai. Prof. Galston said they were given access to laboratories, libraries and "a room" as well as to scientific staff.

Galston said he and Prof. Lesh had been given considerable access to Chinese scientific staff, and the promotion of growth, the biologists said, had originated a "mass-producing" of known as gibberellin, which sprays on plants, greatly increases crop yields, and Americans said they were substance was being grown on a large scale in factories and at universities.

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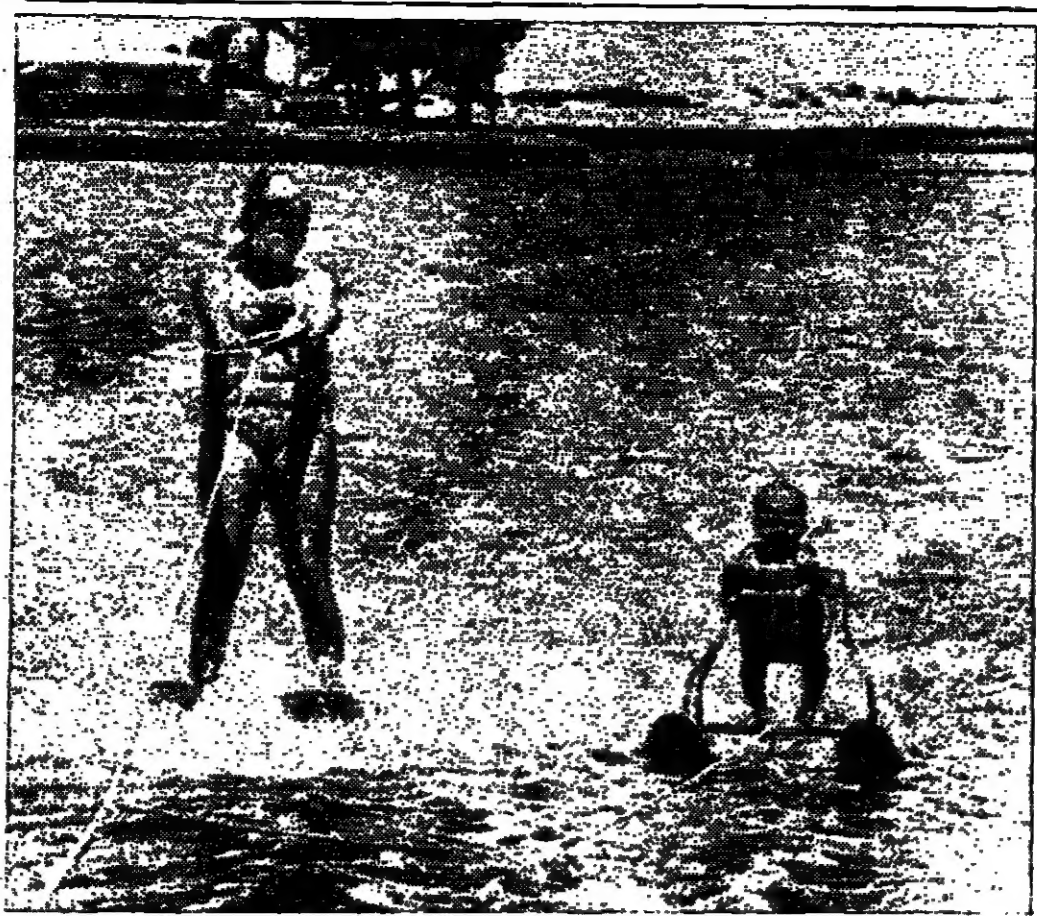
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PRECOCIOUS—Eight-month-old Cathy Lynn Stata, who cannot yet walk but who can hold herself upright in her water ski-stroller contraption, taking a spin in Tampa, Fla., bay with her mother, who says Cathy is the youngest-ever skier.

Red Chiefs Gather in Prague;
Will Discuss Troop Pullbacks

PRAGUE, May 24 (UPI).—Europe's Communist leaders came to Prague today to attend the Czechoslovak party congress and discuss the possibility of East-West troop reductions in Europe.

Leading the arrivals was Leonid I. Brezhnev, head of the Soviet party, who recently challenged the West to negotiate on troop pullbacks. Czech sources said the possibilities for an East-West conference on the issue would be the leading topic in Mr. Brezhnev's talks with other top Communist leaders.

Other arrivals were Hungary's Janos Kadar, Poland's Edward Gierek, East Germany's Erich Honecker and Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov. The congress opens tomorrow morning in Prague's Pankratz Cultural Center.

Romania remained odd-man-out by sending a relatively low-ranking delegation, headed by Dimitru Popescu, a member of the party politburo.

The Romanian snub appeared connected with Bucharest's continuing rejection of the Brezhnev Doctrine. The congress will formally mark the end of the purge of the 1968 liberals after the Soviet-led invasion, which Romania did not participate in—and will proclaim the nation's full return to the Soviet camp.

The Brezhnev Doctrine asserted the Soviet Union's right to intervene in any Communist nation where Moscow felt the regime was threatened.

The main congress speech will be made tomorrow by Gustav Husak, the Czech party leader, but Mr. Brezhnev also is expected to speak to the 1,400 delegates later this week.

Thomas J. Dodd

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Soviet-China
Border Parley:
Talks, Walks

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP).—The Soviet delegation at border talks in Peking may not be able to report on progress in negotiations but at least it can send home travel notes.

Tass has reported that the delegation, which has been discussing border problems with the Chinese since Oct. 23, 1969, recently toured the cities of Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangchow.

In the 19 months since the talks opened in Peking, neither side has reported on what progress, if any, is being made. The only definite word on the talks is that they are obviously going slowly.

The Tass dispatch said the Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov, visited industrial enterprises and people's communes.

They were accompanied on their tour by Chi Chen Wen, assistant head of the Chinese negotiating team.

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Violent Dissent Shocks and Confuses Israel

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, May 24.—Proclaiming themselves "Panthers" and waving banners demanding "Down with Discrimination," a handful of teen-age boys whooped through a section of Haifa the other day until policemen chased them home.

The next day, in another section of Haifa, a band of youngsters identifying themselves as "Yellow Panthers" swarmed through the streets daubing buildings with slogans asserting "We Are With You in Your Fight."

In Tel Aviv, still another group of youngsters appeared, calling themselves "Black Jewish Lions" and protesting substandard housing.

The groups are offshoots of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem "Black Panthers" and all are manifestations of a new development in Israel: Organized and strident or violent protests against alleged injustices in Israeli society.

Only last week, the "Black Panthers" staged a five-hour disturbance here, in which 25 persons including 10 policemen were injured, 60 arrested and at least three Molotov cocktails tossed at police.

Violence No Stranger

Violence is no stranger to Israel. The state was conceived in turmoil, born in strife and has grown up on war.

But violence by Israelis against Israelis is unusual and violent protests by Israelis against their state is novel.

To some Israelis, including Premier Golda Meir, the fact that Jews have assailed Jews and the state is all but incomprehensible.

"How can a Jew throw a Molotov cocktail at another Jew, or at a Jewish building?" she asked angrily.

To some Israelis and other observers here, the Black Panthers and their offshoots raise questions far more grave than that of throwing Molotov cocktails.

The Black Panthers are campaigning against Israel's alleged discrimination against its Oriental Jews and demanding "justice" and better treatment for them in housing, education and job opportunities and in other ways.

Edging Toward Violence

The Panthers disclaim violence—although last week's riot and some of their oratory suggests that they are edging into it.

The Oriental Jews here comprise more than 50 percent of Israel's 3 million inhabitants, but

are not represented in anything approaching that percentage in the governmental, military, professional, industrial or other hierarchies here. They are dominated overwhelmingly by Jews from Western nations or with Western backgrounds and heritages, even though many so-called Oriental Jews are in fact second or third-generation Israelis.

But the Panthers' protests against discrimination, some Western Jews contend, only mask a deeper malady—the inability, largely because of their North African and Arab cultural heritage, of Oriental Jews to integrate into the still dominantly Western social and cultural patterns of Israel.

More Oriental Jewish youngsters are entering universities, more Oriental Jews are being assimilated into Israeli society, but not fast enough, not broadly enough, for the Panthers.

Beyond the Black Panthers themselves, their appearance and

their actions have revived some Israelis' worries about their state.

The Panther movement came into prominence during the quasi-peace that Israel has been enjoying since the Suez Canal cease-fire went into effect last August.

Before the cease-fire, the war against the Arabs had been the prime fact in Israeli life, a kind of glue which held the state together. During the war, there were obvious strains and currents of conflict but they were submerged in the necessity of maintaining unity to fight the war.

If the kind of quasi-peace engendered by the cease-fire produces conflicts as symbolized by the Black Panthers, Israelis are asking, will real peace unleash conflicts between countrymen with clashing views on religion, ideology and other subjects?

Some Israelis believe peace indeed will precipitate such conflicts.

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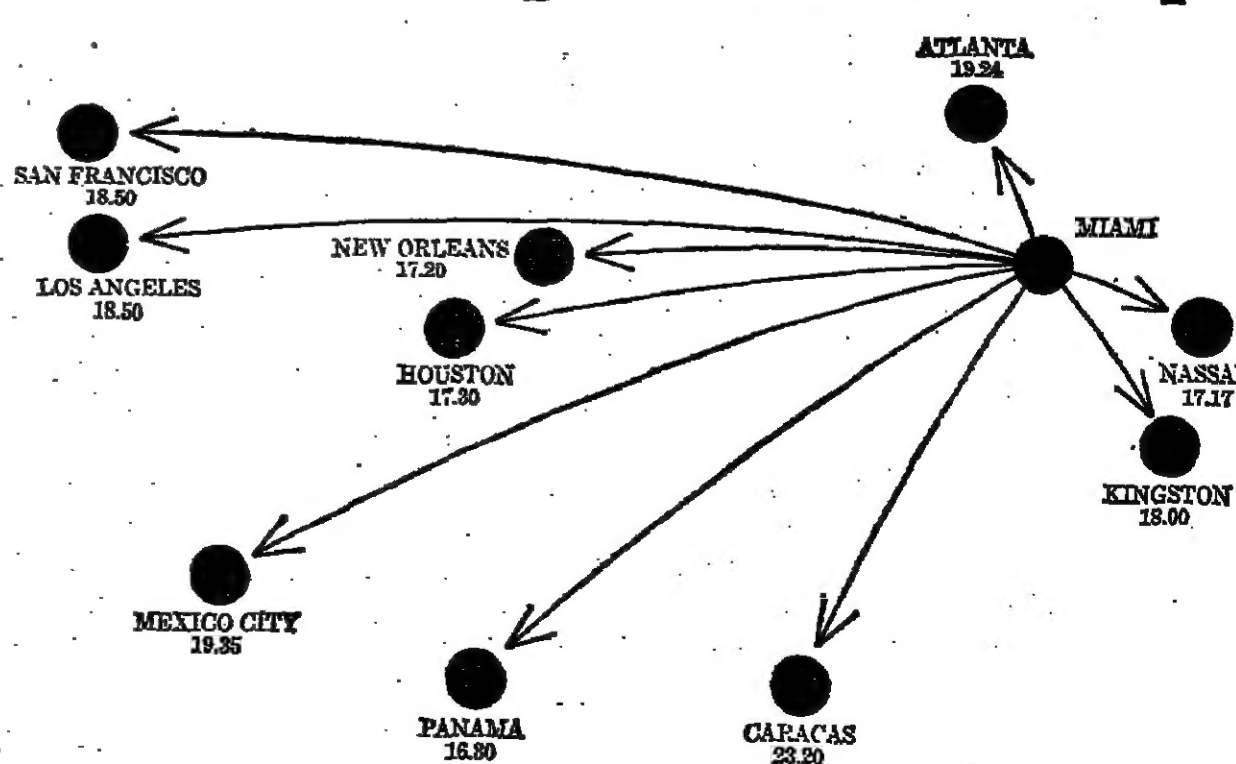
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Lion Walkers
Funds for FAO

May 24 (AP).—About a dozen persons, a boar constrictor and a donkey took part in a National Walk for Deaf during the weekend of 3, raising nearly \$8 million for Food and Agriculture.

The money will be spent on deaf projects in the Third World. More than 650 deaf people in 31 countries took part in the walk, a total of more than 10 million.

Walkers earned contributions for every step covered. The world-wide walk was organized by Freedom From Hunger.

Constrictor joined 35-year-old man in the 30-mile route in the entire 30-mile route a mile, FAO said. The walk took part in the Nairobi Kenya.

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Mending Fences on the Nile

The journey of Nikolai Podgorny to Cairo combines the splendor of a state visit with the businesslike atmosphere of a major diplomatic, economic and military mission. The titular head of the U.S.S.R. is ostensibly meeting with President Sadat for "cordial and informal talks," but his train of experts suggests that there will be searching discussions on a number of levels, and in a number of areas, between the two allies.

In both its ceremonial and practical aspects, the trip is an illustration of Soviet flexibility in foreign affairs, something that is quite post-Stalinist. There was a time when Moscow would never have countenanced the official Egyptian attitude, so vividly expressed in Mr. Sadat's coup, that the assistance of the Soviet Union is warmly welcomed and gratefully received, but that local Communists are an intolerable nuisance. The Kremlin adapted to that ambivalence in Nasser's day, however, and seems prepared to do so again.

The Podgorny visit could be described in a homely metaphor as "fence-mending," but it is probably also exploratory—an effort to find out just what fences need mending and how wide the gaps may be. For there are ambiguities in the present stand of the Egyptian government, both in respect to internal and external matters, that must be of concern to the Russians.

An alliance between a great power and a smaller state, as the United States has frequently had reason to know, is seldom

an easy relationship. Each tends to expect too much of the other. While aid without strings is a frequently expressed ideal, it is seldom really put into practice, if the aid, and the reasons for the aid, are of any importance. Symbolism in nature takes centuries or evolution to reach mutual perfection; as between governments, events and moods change circumstances too rapidly for such perfect development. The mere suggestion of host and parasite has to be avoided, no matter how accurate the words may be.

In fact, however, there does not seem to be any significant reason known to the public why Mr. Podgorny and his suite should not be able to mend Russian fences on the Nile. The Soviet interest in a stable, friendly Egypt apparently has not been imperiled by political storms in Cairo, and the policy of Mr. Sadat toward the world at large is still apparently what it was before his own assertion of power and the visit of Secretary of State Rogers to the Middle East. There may be refinements of relationships that the Soviets must achieve, questions of emphasis about current negotiations that may be in question. Perhaps the Kremlin is a bit unhappy about the flurry of positive diplomatic activity that has been emanating from Washington lately—over China, the Middle East and nuclear controls—as well as the new friendliness between Paris and London. Perhaps it would like to inject a little drama of its own. If it should take the same happy form as the Western brand, it will be very welcome.



Tradition vs. a Vision of Efficiency

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS.—It is a pity that George Bernard Shaw is not alive to observe the mixed pain and hope of Britain's romance with the European Community. He might have seen ironic parallels to the history of his own country, Ireland, in the choice between being one's self apart and being part of something larger.

Ireland seems to have been a painful subject for Shaw. He was born in Dublin, to an impoverished family in the Protestant ruling class, left at 20 to make his name in London, and did not return to visit for 30 years. His thoughts of the country, mixing affection and irritation, appear in his 1904 play, "John Bull's Other Island." Shaw successively dismisses the stage Irishman with his brogue, the self-pitying sentimentalist and the alienated intellectual. The play is left with two antagonistic figures: A bumptious English liberal, Tom Broadbent, who wants to give Ireland home rule and then begin economic development, and a mystic, Keegan, a former priest.

Broadbent looks over the countryside and decides to build a hotel and golf course. His development will roll over local traditions: "Look at your magnificent river there, going to waste." It will roar with motorboats.

When Keegan objects that the local people will lose their independence and their character, Broadbent dismisses him in a sentence: "The world belongs to the efficient."

A Dire Vision

Keegan foresees only ruin and gloom. "For four wicked centuries the world has dreamed this foolish dream of efficiency," he says, "and the end is not yet. But the end will come."

As always, one cannot be sure which side Shaw is on. His heart seems to be with Keegan, but then a year later, in "Major Barbara," he was extolling power and efficiency.

"John Bull's Other Island" rarely performed but on now at the Marmalade Theatre, London—seems curiously relevant today. The Irish problem is with us again, of course. But the more interesting fact is that Britain, the leading economic superpower in 1904, is now somewhat in the position of Shaw's Ireland, choosing between tradition and the vision of efficiency.

The European Community can easily seem as single-minded as Broadbent, devoted to business and development and profit. It is, after all, an Economic Community.

Some British intellectuals, not put off by simple fear of foreigners, doubt the wisdom of joining the Community because they see it in those soulless terms.

Why join an enterprise that is trying to copy American values, they ask, just when those values of size and supposed efficiency are being challenged in America? Britain is much poorer than the United States, but anyone can see that her people are happier. People in developed Western countries are just beginning to see what Shaw saw through Keegan—the human cost of development. In Europe today people are demonstrating to save elm trees from destruction in the name of efficiency.

So the argument goes. And to its fear of economic determinism must be added the fear of losing identity in a larger whole. Dame Margaret Cole, the Socialist writer, has put it:

"We [British] have never been

in love with size for its own sake, never wanted to write as Walt Whitman did of the great spaces . . . so we—at least the majority who in public opinion polls pronounce against Europe—don't feel it in the least as a chance of expansion, but as something that will destroy our own deepest identity."

Those must be recognized as genuine feelings, not to be ignored. But they really argue for developing the character of the European Community, not for staying outside it.

The truth, perhaps, is that Britain cannot remain isolated in isolation. Her people will only see themselves becoming poorer,

and they will not be happy to play the part of an Ireland looking backward. In fact Ireland—one not so different from Shaw's of 1904—is determined to become part of the Community.

The challenge is to the nature of a future Europe. Somehow it must acquire a soul. It must build on its economic institutions to care about other things. It must develop a unity that encourages diversity that allows Englishmen and Irishmen still to be themselves. If that sounds like Charles de Gaulle, then it is only fair recognition of his understanding at a time when his less profound judgments are being reversed by history.

Running It Up the Greasy Pole

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In defense of the proposition that anyone who claims to understand what is happening in American politics these days cannot have been paying attention, the following items are offered in evidence. Your Honor, and may be cited as Defendant Exhibits A, B, C, etc.

Nineteen insurgent Republicans meet in Washington to express their disagreement with the policies of the Nixon administration and declare an "open insurgency" against his re-election. The meeting is conducted in secrecy.

Declaring that Mr. Nixon's attempts to cloak the true nature of his policies in Indochina have made American voters distrustful of their political leaders, former Sen. Charles E. Goodell of New York, organizer of the "insurgency," says that those who are joining "him" in the effort to "open up" the Republican party are not yet prepared to disclose their identities to the public.

George Wallace goes into Texas and picks up a pot of money to finance another third-party bid for the presidency, saying that both parties have sold out to the party-headed, race-mixing busers. In the meantime, black congressmen, state and local officials caucus in Chicago and decide they may have to run their own candidate for President, presumably on the ground that both parties have sold out to the fat-headed segregationists.

Reacting to the threat that their party may be torn asunder by the simultaneous departure of the "solid South" and the "solid blacks," Democratic presidential hopefuls step up their effort to capture the nomination.

The Tempo Rises

Escalating their warfare from that level of hit-and-run raids on the other guy's applause lines, they now engage in a series of protective-reaction strikes on each other's headquarters staffs. Birch Bayh, whose efficient organization and non-stop personal campaigning have earned him the support of 1 percent of the registered Democrats, decides he needs more money to keep his momentum going. He swipes fund-raiser Tom Williams from Sen. Philip Hart, who favors Ed Muskie for the nomination.

Recalling their positions on the ABM and the SST, rumors circulate that Muskie and Hart are using Bayh as a stop-scoop Jackson candidate. These are discounted when

Muskie hires Jack English, who was Bob Kennedy's man in New York, as his chief delegate-hunter. George McGovern retaliates by getting Frank Mankiewicz, who was Kennedy's press secretary, to round up delegates for him. Seasoned observers speculate that Ted Kennedy is secretly taking over everyone's campaign.

Harold Hughes announces a stunning coup of his own: He has hired Ed McDermott, who managed McGovern's 1968 campaign for the nomination, into taking command of the 1972 Hughes-for-President organization. The impact of this remarkable power play is somewhat muted by the fact that the Hughes-for-President committee decided to release it for Saturday afternoon newspapers in an announcement mailed from Des Moines on the weekend the railroad strike began.

The lightning spreads. Muskie hires a new press secretary, replacing the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, a dovish newspaper which had previously seemed certain to support McGovern only because its real choice, John Kerry, is too young to run for President next year and may have to content himself with a Senate seat.

HHH Strikes Back

Hubert Humphrey responds by reaching into John Gardner's Urban Coalition staff and finding a new press secretary there. It is later revealed that Humphrey also has as a temporary press assistant a congressional intern who has just left Pat McCloskey, the candidate of the anti-Nixon Republicans. Noting the Gardner-McCloskey links to Humphrey, insiders speculate that Humphrey may switch parties and challenge Mr. Nixon in next year's Republican primaries. Goodell denies that Humphrey and Max Kampelman were two of the "gutsy nineteen" at the "open insurgency" meeting. The balding Minnesota man might have been mistaken for Humphrey was actually Harold Stassen, he says. That is off the record.

The raiding game ends when Muskie, facing bankruptcy nine months before the first primary, fires 25 of his 35 professional position-paper pollsters, thus flooding the market and forcing a six-week moratorium in hiring by other candidates. The move has immediate political benefits for the Democrats, as President Nixon is forced to announce that the unemployment rate has risen from 6 to 6.1 percent. Dr. Gallup polls the nation and

Portuguese Africa's Future

Color It Murky

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI.—What does the future hold for Portuguese Africa if the empire unravels? The forces at work are still too ambiguous and gradual for anyone to answer that question with much assurance. But more and more, people in Lisbon and the colonies talk of federation, with increased power to local officials and the dismantling of the Lisbon colonial bureaucracy. Present trends, if continued, would point toward these prospects:

Portuguese Guinea is likely to become an entirely self-governing territory within a decade, with a black parliament and local officials.

Portugal's problem here resembles that of the United States in Vietnam—establishing and then shoring up a friendly local government and army that will not be toppled by a strong guerrilla movement with genuine support inside the country.

If they can bring to fruit new efforts to develop a strong Portuguese "black elite," the Portuguese will pull back to the Cape Verde Islands. Because of Sal Airport, Portugal will probably continue to administer the islands directly, as it does Madeira and the Azores.

A chance still exists that the Portuguese might negotiate with African guerrilla leader Amílcar Cabral, although the chance seems to be diminishing. Cabral is the only guerrilla chief in the three embattled territories that the Portuguese would consider talking to. They are firmly convinced that none of the others has any popular support.

Mozambique is the uncertainty. The Portuguese seem to hope to

hold on to this money-territory until a miracle turns their position. The Cabo hydroelectric project, a massive military operation year could be signs of as much as of hope.

One mutable factor is the reaction to Soviet invasion of the Indian Ocean. The West's fear on this issue, the strange number Portugal's become Mozambique become.

Angola would become, in fact the rule of the federation. Portuguese call it "Brasil."

Angola has the raw pay for education and rare minerals to share with the Portuguese really more than construct a tokenism.

Their real aim, in a become the detaching from Africa and create new, hybrid country. T Africa, south and north like this. But bright y "Angolans," disillusioned present colonial setup is the only chance.

"We have white race side of us and black want to kick us out of the other," said one, a "and Lisbon is still in 18th century. We, black Angolans, must future ourselves."

Letters

Airline Fares

The remarks by Mr. Wilkum in his letter on airline fares (May 12) deserve comment. He claims that business travelers pay more than pleasure travelers for the convenience of frequency of flights, bookings, etc. He claims that this cost means in order that the airlines may maintain the schedules he needs. Considering the fact that there is a certain fare at which the airline makes a profit, this can only mean that the higher so-called business fares subsidize the lower pleasure fares. Do businessmen really wish to see pleasure travelers a subsidy?

Mr. Wilkum is not correct to say that the full-fare passenger can stay as long as he likes. The full-fare passenger's ticket is for one year. During this time it is true that the traveler may

return on his ticket a even if the prices have But if he returns a half of a year he can difference. Further question as to what a so-called normal ticket is purchased four summer months of it, will cost more than the cost of the ticket. This has been my experience.

In general the International Transport Association price-fixing body so were between competitor may be eliminated. To the detriment of who cannot therefore price based on real Since recent cases of in the United States trial industry were illegal, one wonders a government allows it to be parties to exact convenience in internal. IATA clearly is an international as eliminates all price and therefore forces to pay unrealistic prices.

PAUL D. 5

London.

The Brach

About a month ago letter to the JET wh follows:

"Although I am not a film critic, as a picture for the JET compels me to urge of this letter, at offending Mr. Curtis see Gérard Brach's sur l'Herbe, in spite that it was so demolished (from a point) by Mr. Curtis was never published.

Producers should of Mr. Curtis, because has not been a success, but since that it has been selected for Film Festival, was because it is not colorful, it might have after all? Incidental artistic or financial with the picture, just to draw public after an unusual work.

HUBERT COE

Paris.

The International Tribune welcomes its readers. Short letters better chance of a listed. All letters to a consideration for so. Anonymous letters not be considered for publication. Writers may their letters be sit with initials, but will be given to signed and bearing a complete address.

The Canadian-Soviet Pact

The signing of an agreement for regular high-level consultations between Canada and the Soviet Union on the second day of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Moscow may have come as a surprise but it is not a cause for alarm. However the Kremlin may view it, Mr. Trudeau clearly sees the agreement as a logical extension of Canada's effort to diversify and expand its foreign contacts, in part as a counterweight to what he calls "the overpowering presence of the United States."

It is of a piece with Canada's establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and its effort to forge closer ties with Latin America while, for the present, remaining outside the Organization of American States.

In all probability, anyone becoming Canada's prime minister in 1980 would have taken a more openly independent stance toward the United States than Lester Pearson had done. It was a time of great Canadian disillusionment over the American adventure in Vietnam, mounting doubts about this country's capacity for coping with its racial problem, and growing Canadian fears about American domination and loss of national identity.

Mr. Trudeau has assumed that stance

openly, without indulging in cheap anti-Americanism or Canadian chauvinism. Thus, Canada's foreign-policy white paper last year emphasized the pursuit of national aims, including protection of Canadian independence and identity, while also saying Canada would continue to treat the United States as its "closest friend and ally."

In his Moscow news conference, Mr. Trudeau again noted that friendship and Canada's alliances with the United States in NATO and the North American Air Defense Command. The pact with the Soviet Union states specifically that it in no way affects either government's agreements with other countries.

Canada and the Soviet Union share a common interest in developing the Arctic regions with minimum damage to the environment. And who can say that this added communications channel may not prove valuable at times in the context of overall East-West relations, despite Canada's disclaimer of an intermediary role?

If the agreement makes the United States less inclined to take Canada for granted and more sensitive to Canadian concerns for protecting the Arctic and avoiding American domination, it will be all to the good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sadat's Position

Anwar Sadat is the best president Egypt has, but he shouldn't spoil his position. His fireside chat about the conspiracy against him showed how close a call it was. Since he became president he has been more active than his predecessor in trying to do something about Egypt's domestic needs; this policy goes hand-in-hand with his more positive attempts to make peace with Israel. These are the lines on which he ought to continue. More than any of his rivals, Anwar Sadat looks capable of tackling the ambiguities he inherited from Nasser—ambiguities which might have blown up even if he had lived longer. But unfortunately, the extent of the purge, and the reports of arrests, inquiries, trials, detentions, shouting mobs in the streets, and Sadat's picture everywhere—all these have a worn look about them. The sidesteps ought now, to be set aside and full attention paid to political and economic improvement at home. The question of peace with Israel will have to be taken up again.

—From The Guardian (London).

It should be possible for President Sadat to carry out a program of internal reform which will help to keep up his present popularity. But what about the war? If by the end of the year, say, there has been no change—if the Israelis still sit where they are and not an inch of the lost Arab land President Sadat has vowed to recover has been won back—what then? He depends for his political life on the army, not on the

Cairo crowds, and though the Egyptian Army may not now be particularly bellicose it is perfectly capable of becoming bored and frustrated.

Obviously some development will be looked for, and obviously the Americans will be expected to encourage the Israelis to move. The Israelis would be wrong to take the changes in Egypt as a good reason for doing nothing until the air has cleared, and as evidence of the instability of the regimes they are asked to trust.

—From The Times (London).

Senseless Murder

It is sad and ironic that at the time when world sympathy goes out to Turkey under the shock of a new earthquake, the news tells also of the murder of the Israeli consul-general in Istanbul. The murder is an entirely brutal and senseless action. Perhaps there was a personal element in the crime. Israel may have been made the target because of current left-wing hostility to the state, and Mr. Elrom himself a victim because of his associations with the trial of Eichmann. This assassination will, however, encourage the feeling among Israelis that, individually as well as collectively, they can never count on international rules to give them security. And that therefore they must make their own rules and rely on their own strength. To that extent, the murder in its own way contributes to the forces working against a Middle East settlement. Perhaps that too came into the calculations of the murderers.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1896

PARIS.—Is there a secret arrangement between the governments of St. Petersburg and Peking? The question has been repeatedly answered in the affirmative, indeed it was first awakened by the English press, one journal having gone so far as to publish the text of the alleged Russo-Chinese treaty. Denials, semi-official and unofficial, have naturally not been wanting. But is this affair not a case of chasing the shadow without substance?

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1921

NEW YORK.—Judge Rutherford, president of the International Bible Students Association, successor to the late Pastor Russell, told a great audience here yesterday that no one need die after 1925 unless he chooses, because that year was clearly stated in the Bible for judgment on the Satanic order which now rules the world. Immortality would be accomplished in that year, by the rediscovery of a perfect food that Adam forfeited by sinning.

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[illegible]

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هكذا من الأصيل



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One should rarely play five of a minor when three no-trump is remotely possible, but South might judge that his hand, on the diagramed deal, represents one of the rare exceptions.

If he perseveres in diamonds over three no-trump, the standard bid would no doubt be four diamonds, reserving five diamonds as a mild slam invitation. But as four diamonds is forcing—since North has committed the side to game—some experts would regard four diamonds as the stronger bid and jump to five diamonds with the actual South hand.

In five diamonds the declarer has interesting problems. To play low on the club lead, in the hope that West has the king, risks too much and he should play dummy's ace. Eleven tricks are now safe if the diamond queen can be collected or if the hearts are three-three. If both red suits lie well, 12 tricks can be made, but the overtrick is not a significant factor.

South should see that he may survive in certain circumstances with the hearts splitting four-two and the diamond queen not due to drop in two rounds. Suppose that East has a doubleton heart and three diamonds headed by the queen.

Now declarer may be able to lead a third round of hearts from dummy at the right moment, presenting East with a choice between ruffing a heart and allowing South to ruff his last heart with the diamond jack.

But some preparation is necessary. After winning the first trick South should at once play the spade queen, cutting the opponents' communications. East should win and play a club, which the declarer ruffs. South might as well cash one high dia-

mond, and take the ace and king of hearts.

On a third heart lead, East can ruff if he pleases, but that will be the last trick for the defense. If he refuses to ruff, South wins with the queen and ruffs his last heart with the diamond jack. Again the diamond queen is the second and final trick for the defenders.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ QJ1086	♥ A43	♠ A43	♥ A43
♦ K952	♣ AK5	♦ K952	♣ AK5
♣ 3974	♦ J3	♣ 3974	♦ J3
♦ 8	♠ A72	♦ 8	♠ A72
♠ 9884	♦ KJ1053	♠ 9884	♦ KJ1053
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ Q862	♥ AK109742	♠ Q862	♥ AK109742
♦ Q	♣ Q	♦ Q	♣ Q

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass 5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass West led the club four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DIEN	LAPIN	DISE
RETT	ADUS	RETT
BIANT	RENNEL	RETT
SLACKERS	TALENT	RETT
MOODS	BERA	RETT
AKIMBO	CARLEBRAD	RETT
SALES	CARME	RETT
PUTS	ANABAS	RETT
CIACIA	RISS	RETT
CINCINNATI	RETT	RETT
SAHARA	PENITENT	RETT
EVERYTHING	RETT	RETT
WARE	WONIA	RETT
SLOT	CREES	RETT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES
YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES
YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES
YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES



YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES
YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES
YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES
YULEG	TOSOY	SWEFT	NOTHES

Yesterday's Jumble: PLAIN VILLA STUCCO POWDER
Answer: What to do when you feel out of spirits—DISTILL

BOOKS

THE NATION KILLERS:

The Soviet Deportation of Nationalities
By Robert Conquest. Macmillan. 222 pp. \$6.

Reviewed by Anatole Shub

ALL Russian tragedies are indubitably linked, and among the victims as well as the men of power there is an intricate skein of personal and political connections. Nadezhda Mandelstam's matchless memoir "Hope Against Hope" as well as Robert Conquest's definitive study "The Great Fear," illustrated how intimate these connections were at the height of Stalin's rule in the 1930s. Similarly today, an apparently isolated artistic scandal in Moscow is in fact closely linked to the broader Russian tragedy, and even to the more specialized theme of Conquest's current book: the wartime Soviet deportation of nationalities, in which nearly half-a-million people perished.

For example, a Soviet cellist (Rostropovich) has been prevented from performing abroad because he has defended a writer under attack (Solzhenitsyn). Protesting the ban on his fellow musician, an émigré conductor (Cipri Martucci) raises anew the case of a persecuted painter (Zverev) whose works he had helped to exhibit abroad. Exhibition of these paintings was one of the causes of the first arrest and exile of a dissident young historian (Amalrik)—whose second arrest and condemnation moved the leader of the Soviet scientific community (Academician Sakharov) to make a bold appearance in a court of appeal.

Rostropovich, Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, Zverev, Amalrik are all part of the general intellectual ferment in Moscow. Yet from this general dissidence agitating Russia's finer spirits to the particular crimes described by Conquest, there is barely a step. For Amalrik's wife is a Crimean Tatar; their good friend the retired Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko was arrested for protesting a secret trial of Crimean Tatars who were demanding a return to their central homeland; and the chief Tatar defendant, Roland Kadyev, was a prominent physicist and thus associate of Academician Sakharov.

Conquest's book is an expert scholar's study, which brings fully up to date an earlier work long out of print. The story of the wartime deportations on the Volga, in the Caucasus, and in Central Asia is recounted with straightforward authority, and placed in the larger context of Kremlin oppression of all those—whether Chechens or Cossacs—suspected of independent aspirations. Conquest describes the history of numerous small peoples virtually unknown in the West, the vicissitudes of Leninist-Stalinist policy on nationalities, and the Khrushchevian attempts to right some of the wrongs. He analyzes the evidence available for estimating the toll of Stalinist quasi-genocide, cites the relevant official and theoretical documents, and provides the latest details on the underground struggle of the displaced peoples under Brezhnev's extra rule.

Conquest points out the relevant connections not only among the victims but among those who,

had they been acting many between 1933 would have been crimes against human nature. Mikhael Suslov, the late Soviet ideologist, these party secretary in the northern Caucasus quest reckons, was "at least" the deporta native Karachai (then as of several hundred Lithuanians later on).

Moreover, one of secret police chiefs, directing even broader deportations, was a Crimean Tatar, who ardently son Sakharov after the leader of the secret police, Mikhael Suslov, and in "The Great Fear" the basis of against which Sakharov, Grigorenko, and others have bravely banner of protest.

Mr. Shub, author of "The Soviet Tatar: The Stalin's Ghost" and respondent for "The Post," wrote this real World literary supply Washington Post.

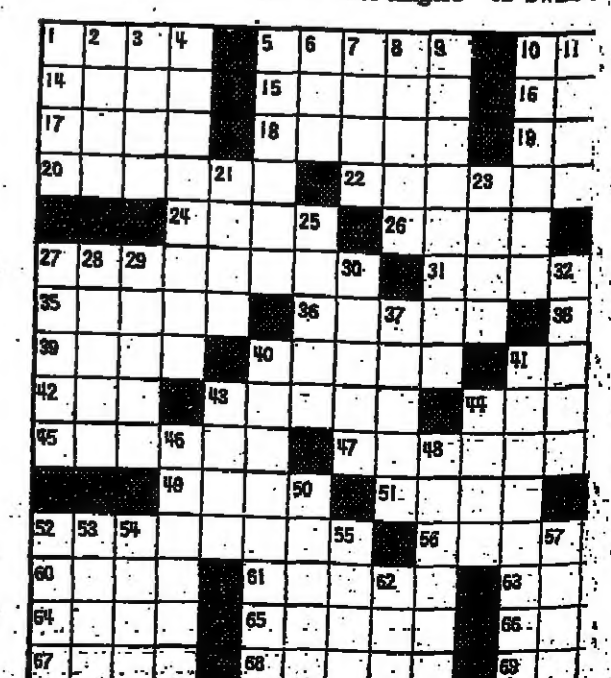
Best Se

The New York Times analysis is based on more than 100 interviews with 100 persons in 10 communities. The figures in column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Rank	Name	Rank	Name
1	The Greening of Am	1	The Greening of Am
2	The Seasonal Man	2	The Seasonal Man
3	The New Yorker	3	The New Yorker
4	The Underworld	4	The Underworld
5	The Thirteenth	5	The Thirteenth
6	The Bell Jar	6	The Bell Jar
7	Summer of '42	7	Summer of '42
8	Angels of Hope	8	Angels of Hope
9	Passenger to Fran	9	Passenger to Fran
10	Rich Man	10	Rich Man
11	The Greening of Am	11	The Greening of Am
12	The Seasonal Man	12	The Seasonal Man
13	The New Yorker	13	The New Yorker
14	The Underworld	14	The Underworld
15	The Thirteenth	15	The Thirteenth
16	The Bell Jar	16	The Bell Jar
17	Summer of '42	17	Summer of '42
18	Angels of Hope	18	Angels of Hope
19	Passenger to Fran	19	Passenger to Fran
20	Rich Man	20	Rich Man

CROSSWORD—By I

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Flower or fish	12 Loose
2 Kind of prey	13 Musical
3 Thin creature	21 Pains
4 Musical direction	22 Begun
5 Present an idea	23 Forme
6 suit	24 Bruce
7 Indians	25 Dance
8 More prudent	26 Constock, for one
9 Sea plant	27 Wings
10 Seen again	28 One of an early rabbinical group
11 Follower of a German philosopher	29 Diving bird
12 Demagogue	30 Abundant
13 Of armorial pageantry	31 Pelvic bone
14 Cattle badges	32 Comstock, for one
15 Sack material	33 One of an early rabbinical group
16 Common, in Hawaii	34 Fresh
17 Jewel	35 Polar explorer
18 Sired, Biblically	36 Amo, esse, ego, etc.
19 Big and Gentle	37 Building parts
20 Drink	38 Cowboy wear
21 Mariner	39 Kind of bag
22 Horses	40 Experts
23 wheels	41 Remembrance
	42 Did the wolf bit
	43 Bee: Prefix
	44 Desire
	45 Fouled in a way
	46 York, for one
	47 Garden flower
	48 me tanger



مکان من الاصل

Goes Route 10th Straight Time, Too Blue Handcuffs Twins for 10th

LAND, May 24 (AP).—Mike Strickland to his tenth victory, handcuffing the Twins for the fifth time in the Athletics beat the Twins 3-1.

Southpaw hasn't lost since May 1 and has pitched complete-game victories in six of his last seven outings. He struck out 14 in the only run he allowed.

Strickland collected all three runs after Jim Perry who left him in the seventh inning took a 3-0 lead in the

fourth when Reggie Jackson doubled off Oakland's first hit of the game and Mike Epstein followed with a home run over the right-field fence.

Minnesota cut the lead to 2-1 on a walk and error and a single by Steve Braun in the sixth. A walk to Jackson, a single by Sal Bando and Rick Monday's sacrifice fly scored the last Oakland run in the sixth. Perry's won-loss record is 6-4.

Tigers 5, 11, Senators 0, 0
Norm Cash drove in seven runs

with three homers, one a grand slam, while Mickey Lolich and Les Cain pitched shutout ball as Detroit swept a doubleheader from Washington, 5-0 and 11-0.

In the second game, Cash and Dalton hit consecutive homers off Mike Thompson, 0-2. In the fourth, after Jim Northrup doubled in another Detroit run in the fifth, Thompson loaded the bases. Cash promptly greeted reliever Jim Shelton with a grand slam homer, his 11th home run of the year and seventh career grand slam.



Ten-game winner Vidua Blue of the Oakland Athletics flashing winning form.

die Mathews Came Back m 'Outside' to the 'Womb'

By Robert Lipsyte

YORK, May 24 (NYT).—I have the feeling that if I were to ask you, "But, are you going to tell some players that it's ever good, that people aren't to be hanging around, that they are ever going to stop?" I would say, "No, I never even thought of it. I was surprised. Four months before I saw I didn't have any more."

Mathews returned to baseball, "back to the womb," he said, after two disturbing years "out" of the game. He was prepared as he was. Few are the advantage of leaving the game after so long and coming back. "I was surprised. Four months before I saw I didn't have any more."

Mathews returned to baseball, "back to the womb," he said, after two disturbing years "out" of the game. He was prepared as he was. Few are the advantage of leaving the game after so long and coming back. "I was surprised. Four months before I saw I didn't have any more."

life might save his foundering marriage. Four months before his last season ended, he still had no idea what he would do.

Drinking Mathews
"From the beginning I lived and breathed and died baseball," he said. "When I got a little older I started a construction company, and we didn't make a lot, but we didn't lose any money. But I was away seven months of the year, and when the time came to either expand the company, or fold up, we had to let it go. Then I worked for a trucking company. Four days a week I drove to Chicago and drank milkshakes at lunch with customers. I met nice people and I had a good time, but I wasn't learning anything except how to drink milkshakes. I stopped doing that after a while, too."

After that season, he began working as a manufacturer's representative in the Milwaukee area. He found out quickly his name could open doors all over the state. Meeting people, establishing rapport was no trouble. "After 20 years in baseball, I had something I could talk about," he said. "But when it came time to talk about powdered metal, I had to sit back. I learned that my name could be people who wouldn't see other salesmen. But then I had to be able to talk product and service and price. And I couldn't do that."

Siebert Wins 8th Straight; Red Sox Split

BALTIMORE, May 24 (AP).—Unbeaten Sonny Siebert's two-run homer provided the edge for his eighth victory as the Boston Red Sox ripped the Baltimore Orioles, 3-1, in the second game to earn a split in yesterday's doubleheader.

The Orioles won the opener, 12-3, when Frank Robinson drove in five runs with a pair of home runs and Jim Palmer went all the way for his seventh triumph.

Siebert, who has won ten straight dating back to last September, eased out of a jam in the sixth inning after consecutive singles by Tom Shopay and Don Buford, and Merv Rettenmund's run-scoring double. But he needed ninth-inning relief from Sparky Lyle after Brooks Robinson's one-out double.

Siebert's homer in the fifth off Jose Dave McNally, 6-3, was his third of the season. It came with two out after Doug Griffin had forced George Thomas, who had walked on four pitches.

In stepping the Orioles, against whom he has a 13-1 lifetime record, Siebert allowed just five hits.

Ken Tatum, Boston's top reliever, was standing in short right field during the first game warm-ups when a fungo-batted ball hit him in the face, fracturing his left cheekbone.

He will be operated on in Boston today and is expected to be out three weeks. Tatum appeared in 18 games, posting six saves and an earned-run average of 2.33 in 10 innings.

Morning Line: Nuts and Bolts

By Bernard Kirsch

MONTE CARLO, May 24 (NYT).—"Let's go nuts and bolts," four, six, eight, who do we appreciate. Lucas Gilling broke things. "Sack it to 'em nuts and bolts."

Jackie Stewart went around and around Monte Carlo yesterday and the crowd, many wearing Jackie Stewart polo shirts, others carrying "Pura Ferrari" signs, all cheered the hero of the day.

Stewart had driven 80 times around the streets of Monte Carlo at breakneck speed and won the Monaco Grand Prix and some of the audience of 200,000 or so who tried to watch the race later spoke about how superior the Scot was to all the other grand-prix drivers. Others in the crowd later asked, "Who won today?"

An attendant in the men's room of the Hotel de Paris said, "I have never seen Monte Carlo like this before. It's been this way since the British driver Graham Hill said the Monaco Grand Prix is 'becoming a social event.' It wasn't an accusation, just a fact."

with yesterday's race from start to finish was dull spectator sport and many were probably sorry they left the film festival at Cannes.

When Stewart drove the lap of honor, the crowd applauded, and after Stewart received the greetings and a handshake from the Prince and Princess of Monaco, the crowd rushed him, hopeful that he would autograph a Jackie Stewart polo shirt, and hopeful of recording the Scot on the film in their Kodak Instamatics.

Those who failed weren't worried because they knew they had another chance. There was a "nuts and bolts" at the Hotel de Paris yesterday evening and Stewart was there. By 9 p.m. several hundred persons surrounded the hotel, waiting for a glimpse of Stewart. Or a glimpse of driver Pedro Rodriguez, son of a Mexican millionaire. Or perhaps director Roman Polanski. Or Stirling Moss. Or the Prince. Or the Princess. But the Prince combined with Stewart to make his Tyrrell-Ford the fastest machine in Monte Carlo yesterday passed anonymously through the crowd.

There is no driver on the circuit who would dare say auto racing is a one-man sport. For ten days and nights, mechanics who no one will remember put together the Tyrrell-Ford of Stewart. The car had been wrecked in a crash two weeks ago in Silverstone, England.

There were few cheers for the mechanics yesterday because it is hard to realize that winning a race doesn't only mean going around and around and around. It means tightening a bolt or screw, or changing a brake ratio just a fraction, such as was done to Stewart's car yesterday. Everything done in the weeks of preparation was intended to make it a safe day, which it was.

Today the streets of Monte Carlo were different. They were filled with make-believe grand-prix drivers.

Monday

ves Beat Expos, 9-4

MONTREAL, May 24 (AP).—I do Cepeda's 12th home run a season—a two-run shot in the fifth inning—broke a 3-3 tie the Atlanta Braves won on defeat the Montreal Expos.

for League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	24	15	.615
Reds	23	16	.592
Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves	21	18	.539
Expos	19	20	.485
Giants	14	25	.359

Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Angels	21	18	.539
Pirates	20	19	.513
Mariners	19	20	.485
Padres	18	21	.460
Indians	17	22	.435
Rockies	16	23	.410

Sunday's Results			
Yankees 4, Pittsburgh 3	Yankees 4, Pittsburgh 3	Yankees 4, Pittsburgh 3	Yankees 4, Pittsburgh 3
Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2
Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1
Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2
Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0
Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1

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Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2
Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1
Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2
Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0
Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1

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Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2
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Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1

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Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2
Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0
Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1

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Expos	19	20	.485
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Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2	Reds 3, Cincinnati 2
Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1	Phillies 2, Philadelphia 1
Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2	Braves 3, Atlanta 2
Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0	Expos 1, Montreal 0
Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1	Giants 2, San Francisco 1

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	W	L	Pct.
Davey, L.A.	Angels	24	15	.615
Gary, A.L.	Reds	23	16	.592
Phillips, P.	Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves, B.	Braves	21	18	.539
Expos, M.	Expos	19	20	.485
Giants, S.F.	Giants	14	25	.359

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	W	L	Pct.
Davey, L.A.	Angels	24	15	.615
Gary, A.L.	Reds	23	16	.592
Phillips, P.	Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves, B.	Braves	21	18	.539
Expos, M.	Expos	19	20	.485
Giants, S.F.	Giants	14	25	.359

First Base

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	W	L	Pct.
Davey, L.A.	Angels	24	15	.615
Gary, A.L.	Reds	23	16	.592
Phillips, P.	Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves, B.	Braves	21	18	.539
Expos, M.	Expos	19	20	.485
Giants, S.F.	Giants	14	25	.359

Second Base

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	W	L	Pct.
Davey, L.A.	Angels	24	15	.615
Gary, A.L.	Reds	23	16	.592
Phillips, P.	Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves, B.	Braves	21	18	.539
Expos, M.	Expos	19	20	.485
Giants, S.F.	Giants	14	25	.359

Third Base

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	W	L	Pct.
Davey, L.A.	Angels	24	15	.615
Gary, A.L.	Reds	23	16	.592
Phillips, P.	Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves, B.	Braves	21	18	.539
Expos, M.	Expos	19	20	.485
Giants, S.F.	Giants	14	25	.359

Shortstop

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	W	L	Pct.
Davey, L.A.	Angels	24	15	.615
Gary, A.L.	Reds	23	16	.592
Phillips, P.	Phillies	22	17	.565
Braves, B.	Braves	21	18	.539
Expos, M.	Expos	19	20	.485
Giants, S.F.	Giants	14	25	.359

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—AT Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 24 (AP).—The University of Pennsylvania's track and field team won the 1971 NCAA championship today at the Franklin Field.

Tom Tait of Yale was second with 6:01.00. Samarra, one of the favorites for the second month's National Collegiate Athletic Association championship, scored 14.6 seconds to take the pole vault with 128 feet 6 1/2 inches in the distance.

Stewart, who had won the 100-yard dash in the 1968 Olympics, was also in the 100-yard dash. He won with a time of 14.6 seconds.

Stewart, who had won the 100-yard dash in the 1968 Olympics, was also in the 100-yard dash. He won with a time of 14.6 seconds.

USC's Deckard Heir Apparent As 'World's Fastest Human'

By Dwight Chapin

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Willie Deckard, the University of Southern California sprinter, looks like a whippet—or a pipe stem.

His speed is obvious; he has run a 9.9 in the 100 (one-tenth of a second off the world record) and a 20.2 in the 200 (two-tenths off the world record, despite slowing up at the finish).

In the Pacific-8 Track and Field championships last weekend he won both sprints, in 9.7 and 20.8, running against stiff winds in both races. But UCLA was the title with 126 points, Oregon was second at 117 and USC third with 112.

Besides pure speed, Deckard is learning about the other factors vital in track and field—such as psychological plays.

He remembers a guy named John Carlos.

"I ran against Carlos five times," says Deckard, "and every time, he requested he be put in the lane next to me. Before every race he would lean over to me and say, 'I'm the world's fastest human.'"

But Deckard considers Carlos a good friend. Long before most people had even an inkling of Deckard's real potential, Carlos was predicting that he would be the Mel Patton, the Bob Hayes, the John Carlos of his day.

Now, some people are calling Deckard the world's fastest human.

Most 20-year-old athletes probably would find their feet frozen to the starting blocks if they were given an accolade like that. But Deckard just smiles, an inscrutable smile that makes the thin mustache above his lip wiggle, and says it doesn't bother him a bit.

He not only thinks he would be pressure-proofed by being known as the world's fastest man, he believes the opposition would be completely psyched.

"Can you see it?" he asks. "All of these 9.8 sprinters on the track. Maybe you're only a 9.3, too, but then you're introduced as the world's fastest human and all the other guys start looking over at you and thinking, 'Man, I've got to get away out in front or I'm never going to beat him!'"

That would give an athlete a real advantage, don't you think?

Many "experts" have blushed at Deckard's success.

"When Track and Field News rated the men it thought would finish in the first eight places in the 100 at the NCAA meet this year, I wasn't even mentioned," he says. "That got me just a little upset."

Maybe it's that nearly everyone recalled Carlos, who was 6-3 1/2 and weighed 208 pounds, Deckard, charitably, is 5-11 and 145 pounds, even counting the yellow baseball cap he wears to workouts.

"I tried to gain weight at L.A.

City College last year, I really did," says Deckard. "I took all this protein and lifted weights and kept lifting. And I didn't gain a pound."

Willie the Wisp was so skinny that he almost didn't get recruited by USC. At one time a Trojan assistant coach said, "Don't call us kid, we'll call you. You lack two things we're sort of interested in—size and speed."

Deckard has not always known that he was fast. He started running in elementary school. "But I couldn't stay up with the fastest kids," he admits.

Now he knows he's fast . . . but isn't sure just how fast. He has matured greatly and is much stronger because of his weight program. But he still has a problem getting the proper start ("That's the most important thing in track," he says).

Saturday at Seattle, Wayne Collett, who led the Bruins' victory by winning the 440 in 45.3 and anchoring relay triumphs at distances of 440 and a mile, had the lead in the last leg of the 440 because of a bad back pain between a teammate and Deckard.

Collett had three yards on Deckard—some claim it was as much as five—but it looked like Deckard would get it all back. But Collett had just enough at the wire and both teams finished in 39.8.

"I had started to relax," said Collett, "but then I saw Willie out of the corner of my eye and I leaned at the tape."

"You know, we were all kidding this week about these stories calling Deckard the world's fastest human. But you know, they just might be right."

Chance at Record

Deckard shows no false modesty. "I definitely think I have a chance to tie or break the world record in the 100," he said. "I still feel more comfortable at that distance than I do in the 100."

"I don't intend to be running at 32 like Mel Pender," says Deckard, now a junior at USC. "I'd like to set a world record and go to the Olympics (in Munich in 1972) just one time."

That's it?

Deckard is married and he and his wife, Valerie, have two sons, Darren, 2, and Xavier, 10 months. Someday he'd like to teach or coach or—don't laugh—play

